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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspapers Discontinued.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

THE ERIE CONVENTION.

Large Attendance of Delegates, Politicians, Drummers and Bummers.

The Wallace and Randall Clans ---Rumored Reconciliation and Mutual Understanding.

Forecast of the Platform----All Things to All Men on the Financial Question.

Temporary and Permanent Chairmen of the Convention.

The Confident Candidates—Bigler Overweighted with Buchanan and Lecompton, Hard Money and Old Age.

Noyes Stock Looking Up---Ross Counts on Sixty Votes to Start With---Barr Looks for Thirty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ERIE, September 7, 1875.

There has been a constant inpouring of delegates and lobbyists during the day, and the crowd is now far larger than is usually attendant upon Pennsylvania State conventions. Although boarding houses have generally been brought into requisition and private residences have been invaded by visitors unable to secure accommodations at the hotels, it appears that numbers will yet fail to secure lodging.

SHORT LIST OF ABSENTEES.

The candidates and all the Democrati, politicians of any note in the State are here except Bigler, Ross and Buckalew, and all the Congressmen-elect but Robbins and John Reilly. From early morning the situation, in all its phases, has been the subject of speculation and anxious solicitude, and the corridors and parlors of the hotels have at all times been jammed by delegate, Bourbon statesmen, professional politicians and Philadelphia bummers, discussing the platform and the chances of the candidates.

THE WALLACE AND RANDALL FACTIONS.

The air has been filled with rumors of possible combinations, and threatenings of contention and bitter warfare between the Wallace and Randall factions have disturbed the serenity of those who desire harmonious action. The hostility between these leaders is said to have been occasioned by the discovery of a letter written by Randall to Chauncey L. Black, in which he denounced the Senator in unmeasured terms. The parties were in conference during the greater portion of the day arranging the platform and settling personal differences, and it is now claimed by them and currently reported outside, that they have buried the hatchet.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The overwhelming sentiment of the Western delegates in favor of the financial policy of their Ohio brethren, has evidently intimidated the East, and there seems to be no doubt that the convention will at least ask for the repeal of the resumption law. It may even go further than this and declare for a limited expansion, but this cannot be reckoned among the probabilities. Wallace stated in conversation tonight that the platform would suit the hardest soft money men.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

John D. Stiles, of Lehigh, will probably be Temporary Chairman, and James Ellis, of Schuylkill, who was Wallace's opponent in the last convention, is talked of to preside permanently. Galbraith is not a thelegate, and although strongly urged to have Wallace substituted, with a view to presiding, declines.

CHANCES OF THE CANDIDATES.

This afternoon there was a talk of a combination with Ross for Governor and Noyes for Treasurer, but this is denied by friends of both. Noyes' adherents claim to-night that he is coming up for the first place; about a hundred active lobbyists from Clinton county are working in his interest. Thirty-five votes are claimed for him on the first ballot. Bigler has greatly weakened to-day, and his age, his anti-greenback views and his connection with the Buchanan administration and the Lecompton constitutional fight are used against him with effect among the young men of the party. His son, who is watching his interests here, claims fifty votes at the start. Ross' friends claim that he will go into the convention with sixty delegates, but Wallace thinks that number is too large, but that his strength will develop after the complimentary voting has ceased. A report gained currency during the evening that Ross had withdrawn, but it was without foundation. Barr counts on thirty votes on the first ballot, fifty on the second and on the third hopes to capture the Philadelphia delegation. He claims the delegates from Blair, Cambria and Schuylkill, at least after the withdrawal of Pershing. Should the contest between the Barr and Pershing delegates from Schuylkill county be decided in his favor, he will probably get the Allegheny delegation solid, except Col. McKelvey, who is for Donnelly. The Philadelphians profess to want a new man from the West, and would take Silas M. Clarke, of Indiana, R. M. Gibson or Malcolm Hay. The Philadelphia delegation is reported to be in the market, and its vote will be thrown to promote the aspirations of General McCandless for next time.

[By Associated Press.]

ERIE, September 7.—So many conflicting interests will be represented in the convention to-morrow that no satisfactory prediction can be made on the result. It seems to be generally admitted that it will be mainly a contest for a party leadership between Randall and Wallace, and that the strength of individual candidates will depend on the support they can get from these two sources. Great activity and not a little bitterness are exhibited by the several candidates and their friends, and a lively session is looked forward to. The Philadelphia delegation hold a caucus tomorrow morning, but as the members are much divided among themselves, the result of the meeting cannot be foretold. Ross and Bigler are still the most prominent candidates for Governor, though Noyes exhibits considerable strength. It is stated that Noyes was tendered the Treasurership to withdraw his claims for Governor, but declined. Reports agree that the platform will be about the same as the Ohio platform, excepting the currency plank. It is believed that the currency resolution will be non-committal, though the inflationists, who are promptly in the ascendency, will make a strong effort to control the convention. The Erie *Dispatch* will publish to-morrow a letter from George Biddle, a leading Philadelphia lawyer, to Samuel J. Randall, urging the necessity of adopting the hard money policy.

Minnesota Wheat Crop Damaged.

ST. PAUL, September 7.—After two days of very bright, drying and promising weather, there was another heavy rain storm this morning, with more in prospect, which threatens to undo nearly all that has been done by the farmers in securing their wheat crop. A large number of correspondents from the interior estimate the damage already done to the wheat crops of the State at from ten to twenty-five per cent. In some sections no damage at all is reported, in others it is claimed that all the wheat in stack or shock is nearly or quite ruined. Probably ten to fifteen per cent will cover all the loss so far, but the crops will all grade No. 2 and below.

The Sioux Commission at Red Cloud Agency.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 7.—The Indian Commission arrived here yesterday. Senator Howe started back to-day, going to Washington in consequence of a telegram from President Grant. The Indians are coming in slowly. It is said that some of the Northern chiefs have refused to come and attend the council. Miss Grace Howe, niece of the Senator, stopped at Laramie, having come with the Senator that far.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Senator Carl Schurz has sailed for New York by the steamer Pommerania.

Cardinal McCloskey arrived at Rome yesterday, accompanied by Monsignor Roncetti.

Professor Adams, of the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, was married to Miss Clara Kellom, of Omaha, yesterday.

The President has appointed Howard White, of Pennsylvania, Agent for the Indians at the Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Affairs of the Bank of California.

SITUATION MATERIALLY UNCHANGED

Programme for the Ralston Meeting To-Night.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The *Herald's* San Francisco special states that the meeting of the friends of Mr. Ralston, set for Wednesday evening, is developing a formidable organization. Arrangements are being made for an address in Union Hall and on the street in front, to 50,000 people. The gathering will exceed in magnitude and interest anything ever known in San Francisco. There will be given a full statement of the affairs of Ralston and his relations to the bank at the moment of his failure. Col. Wm. H. H. Barnes, an eminent lawyer, now of the bank syndicate, who was a personal friend of Mr. Ralston, will make the address. Important resolutions will be submitted to the meeting, first an expression of condolence with the bereaved widow and children, and, following that, a resolution asking the pledge of the people assembled to withdraw all patronage from the *Bulletin* and *Call*, not to subscribe for them and not to advertise in them. After the resolutions have been submitted and action taken on them, an ex-member of Congress will deliver a eulogy on the life and services to California and the Pacific coast of the deceased banker. An eminent clergyman will open with prayer, and the proceedings will be conducted solemnly and in order, that the country may know that it is not a gathering of an excited rabble, but an expression of the calm and deliberate judgment of the friends of Mr. Ralston. The Rev. Dr. Stone, in his sermon Sunday night, spoke so highly of Mr. Ralston that the congregation burst out with applause. The papers from every quarter are teeming with editorials and correspondence in his praise, and already a dime subscription for a monument to his memory is proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—There is nothing new concerning the affairs of the Bank of California. Arrangements are proceeding quietly and prosperously toward a settlement.

The President of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company stated this morning that arrangements have been made for the redemption of all their gold notes to the amount of $800,000 at the United States Treasury. The bank is gradually working toward resumption, has already liquidated over one-half of its deposits and is collecting, paying out and settling with customers as rapidly as possible. They are in constant receipt of remittances from country correspondents and pay their drafts, and are receiving deposits from city customers and paying checks against the same, intending thus gradually to resume and retain their business. The President states that they are supported in this plan of action by their creditors, almost without exception, as being better for the general interest than to board coin for a formal resumption.

CINCINNATI.

Secret Session of Anti-Monopolists—Opinion on the Currency Question Looked For.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—A secret session of the National Conference called by the Invitation Committee of the Anti-Monopoly Convention held at Harrisburg last spring, commenced here in this city. About seventy members were present. Horace H. Day was chosen Temporary President. A permanent organization will be effected to-morrow. The object of the meeting does not transpire, but it is supposed that they have met to express their opinion on the currency.

ROCKVILLE, INDIANA.

Last Day of the Soldiers' Reunion—Twenty Thousand People Present—Addresses by General Sherman, Senator Morton and Others.

TERRE HAUTE, September 7.—Twenty thousand is the lowest estimate of the number at the Rockville Soldiers' Reunion to-day, the largest assemblage that ever came together in Western Indiana. The wagons and horses covered forty acres, packed close. Speeches were made by General Sherman, Senator Morton, R. W. Thompson and Henry S. Lane. This is the second and last day of the reunion. General Sherman returns to St. Louis tonight.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Governor Beveridge after the St. Louis Duelists.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 7.—Governor Beveridge to-day sent the following telegram: *To Hon. J. Garvers, States Attorney, Rockford, Illinois:* It is reported that parties from an adjoining State have wantonly violated the laws of the State of Illinois by fighting a duel in your county. I hope you will take prompt measures to vindicate the law.

[Signed] JOHN L. BEVERIDGE, Governor.

California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—Full city returns give the following results: The Independents have elected the Assessor, District Attorney, City and County Attorney, Chief of Police, Coroner, Public Administrators, Superintendent of Schools and the following Supervisors: A. D. Rucker, Thos. Bryan, J. H. Wise and A. Black. Otherwise, the Democrats have made a clean sweep, electing Bryant for Mayor and Supervisors C. B. Edwards, J. P. Shine, F. W. Eaton, Geo. W. Hayes, Thos. Boyce, J. C. Roberts, F. A. Gibbs and D. A. McDonald, with their entire State, Congressional and Legislative ticket.

The complexion of the Legislature is as follows: Senate—San Francisco and San Mateo, Democratic; Colusa and Tehama, Democratic; Contra Costa and Marin, Independent Democratic; Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte, Independent Democratic; Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito, Democratic; San Bernardino and San Diego, Independent Democratic; Sonoma, Lake and Napa, Independent Democratic; Solano, Republican; Yolo, Independent Democratic; Sacramento, Independent; Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus, Democratic; Siskijou, Modera and Trinity, Democratic; Los Angeles, Independent; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, Democratic; Tulare, Independent; Makelume, Democratic; Santa Clara, Independent; San Francisco, one Democrat and one Independent; Alameda, Independent; Calaveras, Republican; Amador, Democrat; Eldorado, Republican; Placer, Independent; Sacramento, Independent; Solano and Yolo, Independent; Sonoma, Independent; Yuba and Sutter, Republican; Nevada, Democrat; Sierra, Republican; Butte, Democrat.

New Jersey Constitutional Election.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Returns from several towns in New Jersey indicate that all the Constitutional amendments are adopted, except the clause repealing the "Five County act."

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, slowly falling barometer, winds shifting to southeast and southwest, high temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Base Ball—At Louisville, St. Louis Reds 7, Olympics 4.

The sixth Industrial Exposition of Cincinnati opens to-day.

The steamers Bothnia, from Liverpool, and Wieland, from Hamburg, have arrived at New York.

Election returns from New Mexico indicate the re-election of R. B. Elkins as Congressional delegate from the Territory.

The entries at the Ohio State fair number 4,481, against 3,600 last year. Columbus is full of thieves, attracted by the fair, and half a dozen burglaries are committed every night.

The cargo of peaches shipped to Liverpool from Philadelphia by the steamer Ohio, was spoiled when the vessel arrived. The supply of ice was exhausted on the 29th of August, and the fruit kept good till the second of September.

Great preparations are making for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica. Colonel Waterman, of Chicago, will deliver the oration on the evening of the 15th instant. Governor Tilden will deliver the speech of welcome on behalf of the State. President Grant is to be the guest of Senator Conkling, while Chief Justice Waite will be entertained by Judge Hunt. Positive assurances have been received that General Sherman, General Hooker, General Custer, Secretary Bristow and other notables will be present, as well as many members of the society from the West.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Ex-Secretary Welles Brought to Book.

The Chronological Record of Which He Complains is a Private Publication,

Is Intended for the Use of Clerks in the War Department

And Does Not Pretend to be a Complete Record of Events of the War.

New Evidence in the Safe-Burglary Case—Conspiracy of Law Officers and Secret Service Agents to be Established.

Organized Opposition to the Common Schools of America.

College of Jesuits to be Established at the National Capital.

Cardinal McCloskey to Solicit the Sanction of the Pope.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1875.

Gideon Welles' Defense of Farragut.

It will be remembered that ex-Secretary Welles, in defending the memory of Admiral Farragut, recently alluded to the Chronological record published by the War Department and purporting to give a record of all the events of the war, as incorrect and incomplete. General Vincent says the work referred to was printed exclusively for the convenience of clerks in the War Department, that it is not complete and no pretension was ever made to that effect; moreover, it is so stated on the cover of every copy printed, and that it is by no means intended or allowed to pass out of the possession of the clerk having charge of the Division. There was no intention of casting injustice to the memory of Farragut, and army officers say that if Mr. Welles has a copy of the record it certainly has this explanation printed on the cover and they do not consider it fair to arraign the War Department for the inaccuracy complained of.

The Old Safe-Burglary Case Revived.

The arrest of George Miles, *alias* Meyers, in New York on Sunday, on the charge of robbing the Barre Bank, of Washington county, Vermont, secures to the Government a very important witness in the famous safe-burglary case. Miles was the companion of Benton and aided him in blowing open United States Attorney Fisher's safe in the spring of 1873. When the two were leaving the building the Superintendent of Police noticed that they did not keep together. He said he must arrest them both, but Harrington, one of the conspirators, said he must not molest him but follow Benton, who had the carpet bag which was to be deposited at the house of Columbus Alexander. But his connection with the robbery is of not so much importance as the fact that he was directly employed by Nettleship, who was Whitley's assistant, as Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, which supplies the missing link in the chain of evidence to connect the secret service with prominent ex-officials. Attorney General Pierrepont has taken the necessary steps to secure the presence of Miles in Washington when the safe-burglary trial is renewed. He says he is unrestrained by any orders, and if he knew of any tending to interfere with a thorough prosecution of the case he would instantly revoke them. Other evidence of a startling character will be developed when the case comes up for trial.

National Banks Retiring their Circulation

The First National Bank of Charlotte, North Carolina, to-day surrendered $225,000 of its circulation; the First National of Jamesburg, New Jersey, $27,000, and the Sixth New York $67,500.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1875.
TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.

There are now applications to the Treasury for the transfer of $1,500,000 in gold. Arrangements are being made for the transfer of $600,000 of the amount to-day.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON THE COMMON SCHOOLS—CATHOLICS ORGANIZING A COLLEGE OF JESUITS.

A very singular story has been current here for two or three days, and has assumed such shape as to justify telegraphing. It is positively asserted by parties well known in that circle that Cardinal McCloskey in his visit to Rome will inaugurate a system of attack upon the free school system prevailing in this country. It is said that a College of Jesuits is to be established in this country, with headquarters in Washington, for the express purpose of inaugurating a war upon the common school system. There is to be a branch college established in all of the principal cities throughout the country, under the control and jurisdiction of the central college here, and a gradual effort will be made to break down the system of common schools by the College of Jesuits and the influence of the priesthood throughout the country. According to the statements of parties from whom this information is derived, there was considerable diversity of opinion among the prime movers concerning the selection of a proper site for headquarters, but it was finally conceded that Washington would be the most available place on account of the facilities given for influencing State delegations and other prominent persons in public and private life. It is stated that the interview sought by the delegates of the Pope, Count Roncetti, with the Indian delegations here last spring, was with direct reference to a system of missionary work among these people, with a hope of proselyting them to the Roman Church. The full details of the scheme will be submitted, it is alleged, to the Pope by Cardinal McCloskey, and upon receiving his sanction will be carried out. The matter has been freely discussed here by a good many persons during the past few days, and has caused considerable comment. Prominent Catholics here who were consulted in regard to the project are credited with divulging the scheme.

THE RIOT AT CLINTON, MISSISSIPPI—ATTORNEY GENERAL OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

Telegrams have been received by the Attorney General from the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal at Jackson, Mississippi, with reference to the recent disturbances there between white and colored citizens. The information is substantially to the effect that at a political meeting held at Clinton, Mississippi, on Saturday last, a row originated, during which three whites and four colored persons were killed and many wounded. The official reports of the affair sending telegrams were of opinion that the State authorities were powerless to prevent a continuation of the disturbance. The Attorney General has telegraphed to the District Attorney and United States Marshal at Jackson to do all in their power to preserve order as there has been no call from the United States authorities for assistance, no further directions have been given. Should application be made from the officers of the General Government stationed in the disturbed places for aid in supporting their official authority, it is probable that the Attorney General would ask for the assistance of the military, but up to this time there have been no such demands or suggestions.

A SERIOUS QUESTION OF MARITIME LAW WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

An international maritime question of great importance and delicacy has arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Some time ago the American ship Gilbert C. Trufant, supposed to hail from New York, was sold while at Liverpool to British owners. The American Consul at Liverpool held that the sale was not made in pursuance of United States law made and provided for such cases, refused to sanction the sale and reported the facts to Minister Schenck, at London. Correspondence followed between Minister Schenck and Earl Derby, the former contending that the sale was illegal and protesting against the issue of British papers. Earl Derby holds that the sale was perfected in strict conformity with the admiralty laws of England, and therefore the Government could not withhold from the ship the necessary papers to establish her new nationality. The Trufant was accordingly transferred to the British flag and register, and the entire correspondence was laid before the American State Department. Secretary Fish presented the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, and requested that the ship be detained if found within the jurisdiction of the United States. Secretary Bristow has issued orders to that effect to collectors of customs.

BISHOP HARE DEFENDS DELANO AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Assistant Secretary Cowen furnishes the following statement: Bishop Hare stated in conversation last evening that Mr. Welsh was alone responsible for the statements in his letters; that none of the other members of the Executive Committee of the Episcopal Church sympathized with him in his assaults on the Department; that Dr. Dyar, Chairman, and Mr. Rogers, Secretary, of the Committee, would cheerfully testify that they have always had entire confidence in the integrity and good faith of the Secretary and the Commission and that they have never been dictated to, interfered with or embarrassed in an improper manner in their management of Indian affairs. The Bishop expressed his own entire sympathy with the Secretary and his confidence in the integrity of his administration.

FIGHT OF HAYDEN'S SURVEYING PARTY WITH INDIANS.

Official Report of Professor Gardner—Thirteen Resolute Men Defend Themselves, Their Apparatus and Animals for Twenty-four Hours, and Escape with the Loss of Four Mules.

CHICAGO, September 7.—The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow will contain a long account of the recent fight between the Hayden surveying party and the Indians. The account contains an official report by Prof. Gardner, from which the following extracts are taken:

PLATTE RIVER MINING CAMP, August 22, 1875.

I have the honor to report that on Wednesday, August 4, I met Mr. Gannett, as I had hoped, on the Gunnison river, near its junction with the Grand. Owing to high water he had taken the responsibility of changing the plan previously approved by us, of putting the supply camp at the junction of the Grand and Gunnison rivers, and had pushed it westward, with his own train, to the Dolores river. I followed and overtook them in one day at a point on the Ute reservation. Mr. Gannett considered it safe for a supply camp. I had, however, been informed that the Indians in the Sierra la Sal Mountains, which lie in Utah, about thirteen miles west of the Colorado line, were likely to steal our stock if they got a chance. It was said that a party of armed men would be safe in the region, but they must watch their animals carefully, and if one man was caught alone he might not be safe. After the two parties were joined, I of course took general charge of the whole and all the responsibility for all the movements. The scientific party now consisted of seven men—Professor Gardner, Henry Gannett, O. C. Peale, Robt. Adams, W. R. Atkinson, C. Mills, Frank Pearson; and the employees of six men—Shep. Madeira, Clarence Kelsey, James Smythe, Dupeat, C. B. Worthington, Chas. McCreary and Judge Porter—thirteen in all, seven armed with rifles, the remainder with revolvers. During the march the men with rifles rode in front.

On the 15th we met some Indians, who seemed very friendly and claimed acquaintance with our party. They were anxious for us to camp at some mud holes close by, but I found that neither the men nor the animals could drink the nasty fluid. They tried to dig a well, but struck no water in the bottom. Being in the advance, I rode at once to the rear. The boys begged to be allowed to charge the Indians, but I thought it unadvisable, considering that they were posted by a hill and mounted on swift horses and we on tired mules. I therefore order the train forward on a trail, to get out of range of the hill behind them. Taking Madeira and McCreary with me, I galloped toward a hill on the right and Indians, under which the train must pass to reach more open ground. The Red Skins were already on the opposite slope, but we drove them away and held the point till the train was out of shot. Taking the advice of the most experienced, we camped in a sage brush plain, as far as possible from the hills. The position was, however, exposed to fire at three hundred yards from the nearest sheltering hill. The enemy and from a ridge five hundred yards distant. I formed a skirmish line of Adams, McCreary and myself thirty yards from the camp and ordered so as to command these positions, and protected the rest of the men while unpacking and building a circular barricade of the apparatus and baggage.

The Indians were thus forced to fight at very long range and we were hidden in the sage brush and fought to excellent advantage. They took a position on a hill, from which most of their bullets just fell short of the camp. At sunset I sent a new picket to each flank, Kelsey and myself two hundred yards from the barricade, with orders to keep back the Indians, whom we expected would now crawl through the sage bush and attack us by the light of the just risen moon. They came as we anticipated, and for five hours we fought them in this fashion, creeping up through the sage brush and firing at the flash of their guns. The shots had no effect on us, and only one of our animals was wounded. We were forbidden to suffer much from want of water and food. At midnight the Indians drew off and we were relieved from duty by Madeira, McCreary and Wesson again.

The situation became critical. The Indians would doubtless be reinforced at night, and if escape were attempted the Indians would fire at us from every point in the canon. If we remained, we would perish of thirst. However, a break was made for the plateau. I took Gannett, Adams and Madeira with me to skirmish in advance of the train to the right and left, while Mills, Kelsey and Worthington were right in front and I kept the enemy from occupying the hills over which we had passed before the train was out of shot. In this order we started, and when the battle signal came quickly, in short, wild yells from an Indian posted on a rocky pinnacle above us. Down they came from their hiding places and their flying ponies. They immediately occupied the eminences within shot of which they supposed we would pass. We were successful in driving them from every one for the first hour, but soon our hungry and thirsty mules gave out and refused to be spurred from a walk. Several times Madeira and I would attempt to reach the hills which the Indians were also aiming for, but they would gain the summit first and then our retreat across the open space was attended with great danger. Here the fear of being cut off caused a panic among Mills and Kelsey did some splendid shooting at 1,000 yards. In spite of all we could do, bullets kept dropping near the train. After five hours of fruitless search in the hot sun, tormented by thirst, it was determined to fight the way to camp up through the canon. The Indians figured a loss here, us, but their inaccurate aim was our salvation. Three mules were killed, but the men found refuge behind trees. Another members of the party here reinforced us, and after cutting the packs from the mules we forced our way along through the ambush, the Indians fearing to make an open attack.

In four days from the time we scaled the bluff I brought the party in here safe and well, having ridden two hundred miles from the scene of battle. Out of sixty hours from the morning of the 15th, we were in the saddle forty-eight. The fight was incessant from 5 P. M., of the 15th, till the afternoon of the 16th, except three hours in the night. Out of thirty-two animals, we brought off twenty-eight. Three of them are wounded, but only badly. Not a man was wounded and none are sick. The work is not much interfered with, for the western part of the topography in the dangerous country was about completed. Mr. Holmes' party came in the same day we did and Mr. Gannett has gone out with him to complete the remainder of the eastern work, which is in a safe country. Mine has gone to bring out Messrs. Halman and Dallas from the Dolores. I cannot too much praise the aggressive energy in the fight shown by Robert Adams, Shepard Madeira, Clarence Kelsey, Charles McCreary and Cuthbert Mills. To the two first I was constantly indebted for excellent advice. My gratitude and praise are equal for the other members of the party, who gave perfect fidelity in those terrible hours, when the safety of all depended on concerted action under one head. Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] JAMES T. GARDNER,
Geographer U. S. G. and G. Survey.
To F. V. Hayden, in charge U. S. G. and G. Survey.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 7, 1875.
RIGHTS OF COLORED CHILDREN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the case of a colored man in Brooklyn, who applied for a mandamus to compel the Board of Education to admit his son to the school set apart for white children, Judge Gilbert, while reserving his decision, said that the system of common school education was established for the public and all persons had access to it. The Board of Education had no power to exclude.

North Carolina Constitutional Convention.

RALEIGH, September 7.—Dr. Edward Ransford, the Democratic nominee for President of the Constitutional Convention, was elected to-day, on the fourteenth ballot, thus securing a Democratic organization of that body.

Economy Is Wealth.
Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

THE BANDITTI AT WORK.

Origin and Sequel of the Riot at Clinton, Mississippi.

Mass Meeting of Colored Republicans Broken Up by White Roughs.

Three White and Four Colored Men Wounded.

General Slaughter of Republicans Contined Up to Date.

The County in the Hands of the Ruffians—Fifty Men Killed in Cold Blood—Refugees Flocking to Jackson and Living in the Woods—Governor Ames Issues His Proclamation Against the Murderers.

MEMPHIS, September 7.—The following report of the riot at Clinton, Mississippi, was received from Jackson to-night. According to a widely-extended notice throughout Henry county, a mass Republican meeting was assembled at Clinton last Saturday. Members of nearly all the Republican clubs in the county were in attendance, with many women and children. A barbecue was announced and arrangements made to feed three thousand persons. Nearly this number were in attendence. Every precaution was taken to have an orderly and successful meeting. The Clinton authorities had appointed many special police, and regulations were made forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors. At 1 P. M. the procession filed on to the ground and speaking began. Ten minutes thereafter, Democrats being on the ground and asking for a division of time, in the interest of peace and good feeling their request was granted and a joint discussion was fixed between Judge Johnston, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, and Captain H. Fisher, Sr., of the Jackson *Daily Times*, Johnston to speak an hour, Fisher to follow in an hour and a quarter and Johnston to close in a quarter of an hour. Johnston made a liberal and courteous speech and Fisher took the stand. He congratulated the audience on the auspicious opening of the campaign in the county and expressed the hope that the same good feeling would characterize all their meetings. He complimented Judge Johnston on the conservative tone of his remarks and said he would be glad to have met all meetings generally held, the Republican party wanted peace and harmony to prevail and he should say nothing that would not contribute to this end. Fisher spoke in this strain for about eight minutes, when he saw the outskirts of the crowd leaving to go to the scene of a difficulty about fifty yards distant. The speaker paused and urged the audience to remain, but the excited words drew most of them away and he stopped speaking to await their return. In three minutes a pistol shot was fired in the crowd and quickly another, and in a moment fifty shots seemed to be discharged. The wildest confusion ensued among the men, women and children. Horses broke loose from their hitchings and joined in the stampede. In the course of fifteen minutes exceeding five hundred shots were fired. Three whites and four colored were wounded. A majority of the blacks were unarmed, having been cautioned against carrying weapons to meetings. The difficulty was wholly one-sided, as they fought only in self-defense. By 5 P. M. no a colored man was to be seen on the grounds. Armed whites came out from Clinton and took possession of the grounds, and at the same time the Vicksburg train brought armed men from Edwards and Bolton. Saturday night 500 armed men occupied Clinton and there was a pitched day morning, at daybreak, the Vicksburg. ers, 200 of whom were there, commenced slaughtering negroes. All the colored men they could find were shot down. A dozen or more were killed in cold blood. Armed bands organized and scoured the country and the work of slaughter went on. It is estimated that fifty men were killed in this way in the county on Sunday. Those who were not killed had to flee to the woods and swamps for protection. A complete reign of terror possesses this county. Colored men for two days have been hourly arriving and reporting new outrages. The civil authorities have no power even to stop the marauding bands. Governor Ames has issued an order commanding the rioters to disperse. This city is full of colored refugees, who dare not return to their homes. They ask nothing but protection. Governor Ames is doing all within his power to prevent further bloodshed. No sheriff's posse is sufficient.

The following is the statement of State Senator Caldwell concerning the origin of the difficulty: "Judge Johnston had spoken about one hour to a audience of over two thousand, all of whom listened attentively. The Judge said he had never addressed a crowd as large as the present one that he believed he could be given so much attention, and he hoped that they would accord his opponent, Captain Fisher, the same courtesy. Captain Fisher then commenced speaking, and in five minutes some one called the speaker a liar. Hendricks said to me, 'There is going to be a row out there,' meaning on the outer edge of the crowd. I paid no attention before going out. On hearing some very rough remarks, I proceeded to the spot indicated. When I got there I asked what was the matter. Some women said that this man Thomson had drawn a pistol on one of the colored men who was marching in the procession, using certain opprobrious epithets. I remarked, 'My young friend, for God's sake don't disturb the meeting. I soon saw a feeling so strong that I called upon some of the other white men to assist me in preserving peace. No one responded. I saw Neil Wharton and Thomson, white, draw their pistols, and I stepped up to Neil, telling him that would not do. I did the same with Thomson, and they put their weapons back into their pockets. In a few moments they had them out again. Then the shooting commenced. I saw Thomson fire the first shot, and he continued firing. By this time the firing had become general. The colored people soon concentrated at this point, when the aggressors ceased firing and dispersed. Then I suppose the trouble all over. Soon, however, I heard reports of guns at the east end of the speakers' stand, which continued and seemed to be spreading in every direction. I saw two colored men were wounded, one seriously and the other about dead. Saw several other colored men wounded more or less. I have since learned of the deaths of Charles Chilton, Martin Severley and Frank Thomson (white) and O. Wilson. Louis Hargon, a son of Samuel Anthony and another boy whose name is not known.

CLEVELAND.

The Put-in-Bay Excursion—Safe Return to Cleveland—The Homeward Bound Train Left at Ten Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CLEVELAND, O., September 7, 1875.

The excursion arrived here from the lake trip at nine o'clock, all having enjoyed themselves well. Everything passed off pleasantly from the start, and Mr. Smythe, the manager, is much eulogized for his ability in managing such an extensive concern. The train left here at a little after ten o'clock and its arrival will bring home a sleepy crowd.

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST
Flour and Grocery House
IN THE STATE.
Headquarters for White River Flour, Sugars, Syrups, Roast Coffees and Irish Soap.

AVOID BAD BREAD
BY USING
RISING SUN FLOUR!
Which is made entirely from OLD WHEAT. Dealers need not expect low prices for this brand, as the quality will be kept up regardless of cost.
F. W. JENKINS & BRO.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia.

KHOKAND REBELS ROUTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 7.—A telegram has been received from General Kaufman, commanding the Russian expedition against the Khokand rebels, announcing that a battle was fought on the fourth instant, when the Russians completely defeated a force of the rebels numbering thirty thousand, who occupied a fortified position which General Golovathoff stormed. The enemy was pursued fifteen versts, and many of them were killed and drowned in the Amudaria river. Several guns and a quantity of other war material were captured. The losses of the Russians were considerable. General Kaufman will continue his advance against the rebels when his means of transportation arrive from Kadshent.

Belgium.

GERMAN PILGRIMS ON THE WAY TO LOURDES.

BRUSSELS, September 7.—About sixty German pilgrims to the shrine of Lourdes arrived at Mons last night. The burgomaster, with a large police force, was at the railway station to-day, when the pilgrims started from Mons for Lourdes. A great crowd was present but no demonstration occurred.

Turkey.

ORDER RESTORED IN BOSNIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.—Order has again been completely established in Bosnia, and almost restored in Herzegovina.

England.

ALARMING SPREAD OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

LONDON, September 7.—Fifteen thousand animals are affected by the foot and mouth disease in Dorsetshire.

Spain.

FLIGHT OF DORREGARAY.

MADRID, September 7.—The Carlist General Dorregaray, pursued by the Royal forces, passed through Roncal with 1,500 men. He had lost his war material. Subsequently he reached Burguete.

THE BISCAYANS GIVING IT UP—CARLIST MUTINY IN TOLOSA.

MADRID, September 7.—The Biscayans are renewing their manifestations in behalf of peace, and refuse to pay the taxes levied by the Carlists. Rumors of negotiations for peace gain credence. It is said that there has been a mutiny among the Carlists at Tolosa and that many were killed and wounded.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, September 7.—The *Epoca* states that 1,000 ex-rebel soldiers will sail for Cuba to-morrow. A regiment of cavalry will embark on the 15th, and 5,000 additional troops will leave before the 30th inst. for the same destination.

France.

WORKMEN'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 7.—The Workmen's Peace Conference unanimously passed the principal resolution before it, which solemnly protests against the present armaments of the European powers as an intolerable burden on the people.

ARRIVAL OF BELGIAN AND GERMAN PILGRIMS.

Five hundred Belgian and some German pilgrims, *en route* to Lourdes, have arrived in Paris and to-day attended religious service. They were in no way molested and no excitement is shown by the populace.

Marine News.

LISBON, September 7.—The United States steamship Juniata has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, September 7.—Steamship Marathon, from Boston, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 7.—Steamship Mosel, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money and account 94 9-16. United States bonds, 1865, 10-40s, 107; do 1867, 107½; do 5's, 105. Railroad securities—New York Central 94; Erie 15½ preferred 34¾. Refined petroleum 12½d. Calcutta linseed 54s.

PARI

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE operations of the several United States mints last month embraced the coinage of $4,487,050 in gold, and $1,231,702 in silver.

THE Democracy of this State will to-day in convention solemnly resolve that they have preempted all the political virtues of the age.

THE Washington *Star* says: "WHITELAW REID plays on the accordeon beautifully." He plays on JAY GOULD'S organ wretchedly, however.

TO-DAY is a convention field day. Democratic State conventions will meet in this State and Wisconsin, and Republican conventions in New York and Maryland.

"THIRTY-NINE lashes on the bare back" is proposed in New Jersey for any man who accepts an office the duties of which he is incapable of performing. It is a fortunate circumstance for old BILL ALLEN that he does not live in the mosquito State.

THE *Post* prints what purports to be a table showing the indebtedness of nine of the principal cities of the country, including New York and Pittsburgh. It gives the debt of the former city as $114,000,000. The actual amount is $132,000,000. The same paper says: "In New York the debt is $9 50 per capita." The actual amount is $132 dollars for every man, woman and child of the population of that city.

THE continued depression in the book business, and the growing habits of economy which publishers and book sellers are learning, are resulting in a judicious reduction of the number of books in press, and in an overhauling of old stock in order to see if something more cannot be made out of it. Fewer books and better ones would really seem to be one of the needs of the time, and at any rate publishers and book sellers can do much toward educating people by persistently urging upon them the best works.

THE next annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Utica, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. We second the suggestion of the Louisville *Commercial* that next year's meeting of the society ought to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial. The other army societies ought also to meet there, and at the same time, and inasmuch as the Society of the Army of the Cumberland meets first this year, it should take the initiative in arranging for this general reunion.

THE New York papers complain not a little of the steady decline in the import trade of that city. This falling off is likely to increase, rather than otherwise, however. The system of direct importations to the great inland cities of the West is really depriving all the seaboard importing cities a portion of their trade. Inland importations are increasing every year, and every increase marks a decrease of the importing trade at New York, and the time is probably not far distant when the bulk of foreign goods consumed in the Western States will be imported direct to those Western cities that are recognized as distributing points. New York may not like the prospect, but what is she going to do about it?

THE lake shipping trade is unprecedentedly dull. At Chicago the harbors is so full of vessels laid up that those in business actually have difficulty in moving about from one dock to another. Owners are compelled to throw up their insurance and economise at all points in order to pay their expenses. The Buffalo *Commercial* gives the following statement of the average freight on wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo by lake for the month of August since 1866:

Year.	Wheat. cents.	Corn. cents.
1866	10.3	8.4
1867	5.5	4.1
1868	7.8	6.6
1869	5.9	4.8
1870	5.0	4.7
1871	6.2	5.7
1872	9.5	8.8
1873	6.5	5.6
1874	3.1	2.1
1875	2.5	2.2

"Now the machinery of the outrage committee will be oiled for work."—*Courier-Journal.*

YES: the Democratic White Leaguers down South have already begun to "oil" it. Last Saturday, for instance, at Jackson, Mississippi, they made a murderous and utterly unprovoked attack upon the negroes attending a joint political discussion. They kept quiet until the Democratic speaker of the occasion had finished, but no sooner had the Republican speaker taken the platform than they commenced a row, hurling stones and firing pistols into the crowd. They are now raiding the country, shooting colored people on sight, while the latter are flocking to the cities for protection. There is to be an election in Mississippi, in November, and this "oiling of the machinery" means the "redemption" of that State from Republican rule by means of intimidation and murder.

THE young Prince NAPOLEON would seem to be by no means devoid of intellectual ability and political tact. The ex-Empress and himself are spending the summer at Arensburg, where he recently addressed a meeting of adherents of the Empire at considerable length. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Should the people some day recall me to power I will force all honest men to rally round the Empire by erasing from the French language the words 'exile' and 'proscription.' If it could only be known what lessons I have learned from the past, what resolutions I have drawn from experience of the events which passed under my own eyes, it would be seen how well I understand France only took backward for example and teaching, but not for objects of vengeance and bitterness. A great people is not to be governed by hatred and revenge."

These are quite notable words for one so young, and full of fair promise.

COMMENTING on the jubilance of the Boston press over the successful issue of the first experiment in shipping live cattle from that port to England—the first venture of its kind ever made in this country—the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to the fact that the business involves unusual risk of loss, because the new English law to prevent the importation of the foot-and-mouth disease, or other maladies to which cattle are liable, is now enforced with an unsparing hand. Had a single one of the herd, which numbered 160 head, shown signs of sickness within twelve hours from the time of landing, all the cattle would have been destroyed. So long as this is the regulation we cannot count with any great confidence on the continued success of this new and interesting feature of our export trade. The compulsory slaughter of a cargo of our cattle in England would put a very sudden extinguisher on this novel line of business. The appearance of the cattle in Liverpool and London, by the encouragement which they afforded of a possible relief from the enormously high price of meat, has, however, stimulated the popular agitation for the repeal of the senseless and oppressive rule.

THE Washington *Republican* states that the committee of the United States board appointed to test iron, steel and other metals, has also been instructed "to investigate the subject of the corrosion of metals under the conditions of actual use." The labors of the committee must necessarily consist largely in observing the corrosion that has taken place under these conditions and collecting the results of observations and experiments made by others. In this important part of its labors the committee asks the assistance of all whose tastes, interests or occupations have induced them to note the rate and mode of destruction, by corrosion, of the metals used in construction. Full and clear statements are requested of all cases observed which show a remarkably rapid rate of corrosion or the reverse. It is also desirable, whenever practicable, to get a sample of the metal and of the scale or crust formed, for the purpose of chemical analysis. These should be forwarded to the President of the Board at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, New York. Important as the subject of the corrosion of metals is, the information touching it is so meager and indefinite that the rate of destruction cannot now be predicted with certainty in any given case.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The County Convention, yesterday, for the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer, was remarkably well attended, considering the limited interest that was taken in the contest over the nomination. The gentleman selected by the Convention, JAMES G. MURRAY, Esq., is a citizen of the South Side, and is well known as an active, energetic and prudent business man. His unquestioned capacity and his familiarity with county affairs, render him exceedingly well-fitted for the place, and the nomination will no doubt meet with public approval.

The other gentlemen who contested this nomination with MR. MURRAY, were both of them able and competent men, and either of them would have made an admirable nominee. As it was, the choice was between three men equally well qualified, and the question of locality evidently turned the scale in favor of MURRAY.

Our county ticket is now complete; and nothing now remains but to complete the work of organization and insure the success of the ticket. It is a ticket worthy of cordial support, and the Republicans of this old Republican county owe it to themselves to give it a hearty indorsement and elect it by a triumphant majority.

COL. FRED. HECKER, of Illinois, a profound scholar and thinker, one of the ablest, bravest and most unselfish patriots of the German revolution of 1848, is writing a series of articles for the St. Louis *Westliche Post* on the development and influence of ultramontanism, in which he takes the ground that it will in future seek this country as the most promising field for its growth and enlargement. From the second of these articles, translated by the Chicago *Tribune*, we take the following extract:

"It is a very obvious mistake on the part of the majority of our people here to believe that the name of a republic, that the Republican form of our Government, is a sufficient bulwark against the domination of the Vatican over our social and political institutions.

"The Jesuits look upon republics as a far better harvest-field for their lust for power. They know full well that it is far more difficult to carry on war against a government with a hereditary chief, which is as centralized and as firmly knit together, and as fond of power, and as quick to act and to move, as the concentrated power of the hierarchy, than to combat States, where the strength of government rests not in the center, but in the masses, as it were peripherically. And those masses have no system, no tenacious holding on to maxims, which have an application in the far future; those masses are agitated by the fluctuations of the day, often misled by selfish leaders living from day to day, and quickly oblivious of what happened only a short time before. Hence the republican system of government of itself gives us no guarantee against Vatican domination. The contrary is the case."

Colonel HECKER predicts that this question will ultimately create more violent commotions here than the slavery issue did, the object being "to crush every other school system; and, above all, our free school system."

Two of our evening contemporaries labor under a similar misconception regarding one of the features of the ecclesiastical difficulty which has lately grown up in Montreal over the burial of an excommunicated Catholic named GUIBORD in consecrated ground. The fact is *not* that the sister of the deceased owns a lot in the Catholic cemetery, but that he owned it himself. When he was first refused burial his widow bought of the deed, to which the priest objected that GUIBORD could personally receive no benefit from the contract, none but persons dying in the bosom of the Catholic Church being entitled to interment in consecrated ground. The French Canadian Catholics are over a million strong, and the end of the trouble is not yet.

IN his able address at Brookville, on the 6th instant, Father HUNT said that when he was about leaving his home at Wilkesbarre, he was accosted by a leading Democrat, who thought he was about to canvass for the third party and against Governor HARTRANFT. This zealous patriot told him to go on and pitch in, and any money he wanted would be furnished him. How wonderfully devoted these Democrats are becoming to the temperance cause!

The Petroleum of Pennsylvania.

A special report on this subject made by Henry Wrigley, to the Geological Commission, is a paper of considerable interest. It treats of petroleum historically, geographically, geologically and in its economic relations. The historical portion alludes to the French reports of oil used by the Seneca Indians in 1750, and to the fact that the first valuable discovery was made by E. L. Drake, in 1859, on Oil creek, by boring. The region near Franklin was opened in 1868. The production has exceeded the increasing consumption so much that there are 3,100,000 barrels now on hand in the oil country; and the supply has been so recklessly drawn upon that there is danger of future want. The foreign demand is three-quarters of all, and the petroleum costs the foreign consumer, refined, $15 to $30 per barrel, while the cost of freight and refining is but $2 25. India produces 1,000,000 barrels annually, selling for 40 cents per barrel, at the well, and the British Government has employed Mr. B. S. Lyman, of this country, to explore the field. American skill and machinery are employed in Russian petroleum operations adjoining the Caspian sea; there are indications in Japan, China and New Zealand; and Austria is producing more abundantly in Gallacia. South America produces largely.

All the oil found in this country is in a belt west of the Allegheny Mountains, and is in four regions—the Canadian; in the Province of Ontario, that yield 2,500 barrels daily; those of Ohio and West Virginia, giving 500 barrels; that of Kentucky and Tennessee promising well, and Pennsylvania. The oil region proper here contains Titidustle, West Hickory, Shamburg, New London, Colorado, Enterprise, Titusville, Petroleum Center, Pithole, Stony Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Franklin, East Sandy, Reno and the Lower Fields. Some sixty-five points bordering these have gas wells and show oil idications. Only 39½ of the 3,115 square miles in this territory have really produced. The production of this State has increased from 3,200 barrels, worth $41,664 at 31 cents per gallon in 1859, to 10,910,363 barrels, worth $12,765,054, at $1 17 per barrel in 1874, and has been 67,707,094 barrels, amounting to $235,475,120 35, at the average of $3 48 per barrel. About 32,500,000 barrels have been exported, paying $100,000,000 freight to tide water and $260,000,000 in all. To January, 1869, 5,560 wells drilled yielded 25,700,000 barrels, averaging $4 66 each. There have been 4,939 wells sunk since, that produced 42,000,000 barrels at $2 91 each, and of 10,500 drilled on or near producing land 3,250 wells are producing with an average of less than ten barrels each. The total cost of land, drilling and pumping has been $123,280,000; the sales at the wells, $235,475,120; profit, $112,195,120. In 1874 the wells received $12,765,000, and the drilling and pumping left $2,380,000 stock and $2,285,000 cash on hand.

With these facts the report describes the methods of drilling and pumping; notices the fifteen pipe companies extending their pipes 2,000 miles, as an economic method of moving fluids; gives the refining capacity of the country at 46,236 barrels daily—in Philadelphia, 2,061; says that safety to the consumer is obtained at the cost of brilliancy, and after explaining the uses of crude oil as a preservative, notices that of the refined as an illuminator and of the residuum for fuel. The condition of the territory and its future prospects cannot be stated until the new survey there is finished, and it remains to be seen whether production can be brought up to capacity at a remunerative price—the expedient course being to make every well pay by restricting production.

These are chief among the facts that are of general interest—the discussion of levels, sand formations and Mr. Lucas' sectional map, and the consideration of the failures in Lawrence county having local or limited use. The whole is clear, exact and comprehensive, as will be detailed—a very satisfactory contribution to a great interest, that cannot fail to gain from it, and to the best interests of the State.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The school question fairly divides with the currency issue the interest and discussion of the Ohio campaign. And the Catholics and their organs are broadly admitting the very intentions with which Judge Taft charged them, and indicating how they hope to defeat them. This from the *Catholic Telegraph* is plain enough: "We have agitated, and shall continue to agitate, for our share of the school fund as long as we are taxed to support schools which Catholic children cannot attend. We look in the future for the abolition of this terrible grievance, not from any party nor from politicians like Judge Taft, but from a majority of citizens, who, regardless of party, will be willing to do us justice."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The darkest day,
Live 'till to-morrow, will have passed away."

The hopper is prospecting around in Illinois.

The National Ripston Pippin Society will meet at Chicago to-day.

The hog crop of the West will be in excess of any former year.

Cincinnati will inaugurate her sixth Industrial Exposition to-day.

The Denver *News* advises people to shoot burglars on the spot. A vital hint.

Gold has been discovered in Jennings county, Indiana, in paying quantities.

The St. Louis *Times* of Sunday came to us wonderfully improved. It was illegible.

The Richmond *State Journal* has gone to the bad, and become an organ of the Virginia Bourbons.

The sorghum crop out West will be immense. That makes the agricultural outlook still sweeter.

Out in Indiana, last week, a cow gave birth to a jennet. The mother is doing as well as could be expected.

Indianapolis boasts that there is twice as much building going on in that city as in any other place of its size.

Getting tired. The English press is beginning to inquire when those jubilee singers are going back to school.

Last Sunday Beecher took a waspish turn at a couple of religious newspapers that have been handling him rather roughly.

The crowing of roosters at the unhallowed hour of four in the morning is being made the subject of judicial investigation in England.

A runaway Missouri pair, full of fruitful hopes, whose crabbed parents didn't want them to graft, were married in an orchard the other day.

Champagne is now made from gooseberries, coal-oil, and rhubarb juice, sweetened and fortified with potato spirit. Have a basket?

The next national convention of the chief engineers of the various departments in the United States will be held next month in New York city.

The Washington *Star* makes the sensible suggestion that Charles Reade and William Welsh ought to hire a hall, or club together and print it in pamphlet form.

The total expenses of the Moody and Sankey campaign in London, so far paid, are said to have been $141,190, leaving a deficit yet to be made up of $790.

The returns from gunning catastrophes since the squirrel season opened, are beginning to come in. An average crop of thumbs and fingers is promised.

In the craw of a quail lately killed in Ohio were found one cut worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs and a hundred chinch bugs, but not a single grain of corn.

There is no calamity without its bright side. The late floods in the West have left a rich deposit on the fields that were overflown, which will insure immense crops next year.

A meeting of the National Pork Packers' Association is to be held in St. Louis on the 18th of next month. The meeting is called for the benefit of pork packers exclusively.

General Sherman contemplates a revised edition of his memoirs, and has written to some officers whom he misrepresented in the first edition, promising to correct the errors in a second.

The Masons of British Columbia, Washington Territory, and Oregon, are enjoying a grand reunion, for the first time since the existence of grand bodies in those States and Territories.

A New Hampshire man named Powers won a wager the other day by drawing two heavy men in a heavy wagon three miles and a half in one hour. His bodily powers far exceeded those of his brain.

There is a prospect for an abundant yield of wild rice in Minnesota this year, and the Rice Lake Indians are already building boats and making extensive preparations for their annual harvest.

Chicago has given thirty floating hospital excursions this year, carrying an average of three hundred sick children and their attendants each trip. The beneficial effect upon the children has been wonderful.

Albert Rhodes has written an American comedy which was to have been brought out this season by Raymond, but owing to the great success of Col. Sellers' eye-water, its representation is postponed for the present.

Ralston's life was insured for a very large sum, some say for more than $300,000, in the aggregate, and the insurance companies will vigorously resist payment if it can be shown that he committed suicide.

Ancient pull-backs. In the reign of Edward II. of England a monkish chronicle records that the ladies "wore such straight clothes they were constrained to have long foxes' brushes sewed within to hold them forth."

JOHN HUGG was the accepted suitor of Sarah Williams, a poor but honest young Brooklyn person. An aunt died and left Sarah $40,000, and then she told John she wouldn't be hugged. So he has lugged her before the courts.

POLITICAL.

State.

Mr. Eli Slifer says he will not be a candidate for State Treasurer before the Erie Convention. He prefers not to train with that nasty crowd.

Parson Browne, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, thinks that as there are no Sabbaths in revolutionary times, he may "as well regard the present times as revolutionary, and devote all the Sabbaths between now and election to political addresses." His published list of appointments embraces speeches on every Sabbath day in the list.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says that the temperance people are talking a great deal, but they are accomplishing very little. Carbon county used to poll several temperance votes—it won't do so any more. The people are fully aware of the fact that the temperance movement this year was gotten up by a few men to beat the Republican ticket. Consequently Republicans have no sympathy with it, and Democrats could not be bought to its support.

The voters who, calling themselves Liberal Republicans, three years ago voted for Buckalew, are now, almost without exception, pledging their allegiance to Hartranft and Rawle. The Lancaster papers give the names of some of the reconverted in that county, and the *Delaware County American* says that in Media alone, of twenty Liberals who voted for Buckalew, nearly every one of them are warmly supporting Hartranft, who will probably receive fifty more majority in the town, which polls about three hundred votes, than he did the last time.

General.

Tilden's reform programme makes the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "snicker right out in meetin'."

If the church goes into politics, it will be treated as a politician." So said Judge Taft, at Cleveland.

Just fifty-seven Democrats assembled at Marion, Ind., the other day, to hear Senator McDonald split hairs on finance. Encouraging, very.

Mr. Gordon, the Democratic Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, who exposed the Wood county corruption, was slaughtered by his party.

Colonel Poorman, who ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Danford, in Ohio, in 1872, has now taken the stump in favor of Hayes.

"Yes; we shall lose the State; the——meddlesome prigs have gotten the——thing by sticking their noses into our politics."—*Thurman, at Put-in-Bay.*

The circulation of tickets against the constitutional amendments by the Catholic priests, at church, last Sunday, in New Jersey, is another proof, we suppose, that the Church never meddles in politics.

Augusta, Ga., enjoyed twenty-four consecutive hours, last week, without a single violation of the law. There was a Democratic barbecue in the adjoining district, and all the Democrats in Augusta attended it.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The "Pope's toe" seems to be visible in Mercer county. The Democratic candidate for Representative happens to be a Roman Catholic, and over 600 Democrats have "bolted." They signed a petition asking a Protestant to become their candidate and he has accepted.—*Cleveland Herald.*

"Twenty thousand votes in the State are what that nomination will cost us." Such was the remark of a dejected Democrat and convention manager in reference to the Gegban business. The shadow of the Pope's toe is beginning to spread consternation among the Democrats themselves.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mr. Reuben E. Fenton, a sagacious gentleman, has deserted from the New York Liberal camp, greatly to the disgust of John Cochrane's squad. He has, moreover, given in his adhesion to the Morgan wing of the New York Republicans and has written a statement, to be shortly given to the public. It is understood that he will take the ground that all the Liberal Republicans demanded has been acceded to. The investigation of public fraud and the punishment of official criminals—the throwing out of the canvass the third term question, with other things that are essentially dead—leave nothing but a clear issue between the ascendency of the Democracy and the perpetuity of the Republic. Mr. Fenton has a very keen appreciation of the situation. Carl Schurz, it is said, too, will speak for the Republicans in Ohio.—*Philadelphia Press.*

STATE NEWS.

The Reading *Times* is crusading against "merry-making at funerals."

The new military roosting place in Erie has been named Camp Hartranft.

Prof. John Miller, one of the oldest professional teachers in Blair county, died on the 3d inst., in Altoona.

The penitentiary at Philadelphia is reported to be full. Some other provision will have to be made for criminals.

The third reunion of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers takes place at Brownsville on the 8th and 9th of September.

Reading's pair of dog catchers have been arrested for creating a nuisance—burying dogs in the city limits—and held in $300 each to answer.

Mr. John D. Adams, of Coopersdale, Cambria county, was thrown from his wagon at Johnstown on the 2d inst., and instantly killed.

The barn of D. K. Ramey and the livery stable of Colonel W. K. Piper, in Hollidaysburg, were destroyed by incendiary fire on Thursday.

Charles Milford, an insane colored man, who persisted in singing and praying around the streets of West Chester, was committed to prison as a nuisance.

The eighth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania, will be held in Altoona from September 23d to September 26th, inclusive.

A short time since a three-year-old son of Mr. Frederick Irwin, of West Brandywine, Chester county, fell into a well sixty feet deep. He caught on a trace and was rescued.

Martin Black, aged sixty-eight, was killed near Youngsville, Warren county, on the 3d inst., by a falling tree. He served as an enlisted man through the late war for the Union.

According to the Tamaqua *Item*, mosquitoes, which have never before invaded that retreat in the mountains, have this year made their appearance, and are tasting of adult and infant Tamaquans.

Daniel Godshalk, of Kulpsville, Montgomery county, is happy in the possession of an old deed granted by "Good Queen Anne" to his ancestors for a tract of land, one hundred and sixty-two years ago.

Two months ago a Hyde Park woman fell from a chair, and has just died from injuries then received. Those who attach a moral to everything can now begin a crusade against the dangerous practice of sitting in chairs.

The old St. Lawrence Hotel, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is being rebuilt, the design being to incorporate in it all the modern improvements. This will be an important addition to the hotel facilities of the Centennial City.

An old woman in Bridgeport who has pasted nearly five thousand medical recipes in a book during the past forty years, has never been sick a day in her life, and she is growing discouraged. Some people are born to ill luck, she says.

Mr. Horace Hammon, of Summerhill, Crawford county, fell from the mow in his barn, on Tuesday, striking on a fork handle in his descent, which penetrated his body to the depth of about eight inches, inflicting such injury that a fatal result is feared.

Four additional wards are about being created in York, making nine in all. This is done, it is said, to give the borough more power in Democratic nominating conventions, as each election district in that county, large and small, is entitled to two delegates.

A Pottstown woman had her fortune told by a gipsy woman, and offered in payment a twenty dollar bill. The gipsy went to a neighboring hotel to get it changed, and did not come back until a warrant had been issued for her arrest, when she refunded the money to avoid a suit.

At the forthcoming Somerset fair a rifle contest will take place. The entry fee will be one dollar, and to the three best shots made by a marksman at 100 yards fifty dollars will be paid. The three best shots at fifty yards, off hand, will win five dollars. Each rifleman is required to find his own gun, ammunition and target.

The Tamaqua *Item* makes the following announcement: "Lansdell, on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, about six miles east of this city, comes to the front with a baby born Saturday afternoon, lively, healthy, and in all respects perfect, and weighing *thirteen ounces.* Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Wagner, formerly of this city, are the proud and happy parents."

The Reading *Times* says that Berks is in advance of any other county in the State in the matter of building new railroads. The number of miles in the county, not including double tracks and sidings, at the present day, is 135, while the number of miles of road projected and in course of the total number of 200 miles of railroad in the county upon the completion of all the roads and branches now in contemplation.

Michael McMann went to Allentown on Tuesday with his wife, from Vera Cruz, having a large sum of money with him. He got away from her and nothing having been heard or seen of him since by his wife, his absence necessarily occasions her great anxiety. Any information leading to his discovery will be thankfully received by his wife at Vera Cruz, Lehigh county, Pa.

A boy about five years old, the son of Mr. Frank Ray, Superintendent of the Hale farm, adjacent to Philipsburg, was so badly scalded on last Saturday that it died the same day. The mother had been scrubbing and left a bucket of fair soap suds stand for a moment or two, outside of the door, while she went to another part of the house. While she was gone, the little fellow, who was playing outside, with another child, walked backwards out of the door and into the bucket of scalding soap suds.

A. P. Neff, formerly of the organ firm of Neff & Flory, Allentown, left that place, says the *Chronicle*, on Friday last in company with a woman from the First ward, not his wife, and his father thinks that the young man is about six thousand dollars in, as he has made very large collections on organs sold, has sold wagons and obtained money in various other ways. The absconder leaves a wife in that city and various creditors in the lurch. The woman he went with him bought a ticket for Chicago.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: Governor Hartranft has speedily followed the nomination of General Bankson as Major General commanding the First Division by the equally praiseworthy appointments of Colonel Frederic Newhall and Colonel James Starr to the command of the two brigades. Both of these gentlemen are in every respect qualified to fill the positions they will have to occupy, and there can be no doubt that the efficiency of the command will be greatly fostered by so wise a selection.

A man in a neighboring county who wished to write a history of his family, was unable to obtain the necessary material; but when he got nominated for Congress the opposition papers furnished him a complete history of the same for six generations back, and didn't charge him a cent. But he says he doesn't believe his great-great-great-grandmother was burned for being a witch, and that his great-great-grandfather was hanged for stealing a sheep, as stated in the papers.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Pottsville *Chronicle* of August 30 says: Patrick Monaghan, who was convicted on the 14th of May last, of stuffing the ballot-box in West Mahanoy township, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and be imprisoned for three months, and disqualified (according to the act of July 2, 1839) for seven years from holding any office of honor, trust or profit. He was disabled, for the term aforesaid, from giving his vote at any general or special election within this Commonwealth. Mr. Monaghan was a Democratic election officer.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* brings into the field a new contestant for the distinction of senorship as a member of the State Legislature. It says: We are informed by reliable authority that Cumberland county now possesses the oldest ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the person of Hon. George Metsger, whose age is about ninety-five, and who served in the sessions of 1813-14. He is a retired member of the bar, and in the days of his activity held a high place in his profession, being contemporaneous with Gibson, Hamilton and the elder Burnside. We challenge the State to produce another to push Mr. Metsger from his place as the oldest living ex-member of the Legislature.

The Reading *Eagle* tells a good story of how a sewing machine agent met his match at the hands of a woman of Leesport. He had induced her husband to purchase a machine to be paid in monthly instalments. Before it was fully paid for, the husband died, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. The agent undertook to take the machine away, without refunding the money paid on it, and the widow resisted. Being a robust woman, she handled him roughly, and set him on a hot stove, holding him there until he cried "enough," and promised to refund the money that had been paid on it. Being satisfied that he was severely scorched, if not partly roasted, around the thighs, she pulled him off the stove, but held on to him until he paid back every cent of the instalments, and then she gave him two minutes' time to take the machine and clear out with it! The name of the plucky woman, and also that of the agent, are withheld by special request.

PERSONAL.

Augustus St. Gaudens, the Boston sculptor, who is one of the numerous competitors for the Sumner statue, is mentioned in an evening journal as Augustus St. Gander, which was Byron's idea of "fame."

The Count Samaileff, who drives a four-in-hand of gigantic Siberian houndsaround Paris, has been called off the streets by the authorities, who want him to confine his amusement to times when the hydrophobia isn't around.

The "ecclesiastical dignity" to be conferred upon the Papal Ablegate Roncetti by the Pope, is probably that of Inspector of the Church throughout the American republics, that office having been announced a few weeks ago as contemplated by the Pope.

Lord Houghton, a distinguished English scholar and author, a man of superior abilities, broad views and keen powers of observation, is visiting this country. His last work, a volume entitled "Monographs," possesses an exceptional interest, being a model of conscientious and minute biography.

Timothy Dood, of Boston, was ninety-five years old last week. He clung to the "Constitution" with all the zeal of Andy Johnson, when she was launched, while he was a boy. The officials refused to let him on board, but as the frigate began to move on her way, he grasped the anchor and climbed up on her bow.

The latest accessions to the Reformed Episcopal Church from the ranks of the Protestant Episcopal Church clergy is that of the Rev. Mr. Maury, of Leesburg, Va., said to be a very eloquent divine. His announcement that he had connected himself with the Reformed Church created considerable discussion among the parishioners. Mr. Maury was to have presided at the Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia a short time since, and as the time drew near he declined the position. After being questioned as to his reasons, he briefly stated that he was going to connect himself with the Reformed movement.

The Philosophy of Disease.

The philosophy of disease is a subject which is well worthy the attention of mankind, but is, unfortunately, more generally neglected than any other under heaven. Decidedly the most important fact that an examination of it discloses is that, in nine cases out of ten, the originating causes of disease is debility, either general or local, and that the earliest manifestations of its approach are identical with those which evidence a lack of vital power. Such being the case, it is perfectly clear that tonic treatment is what is required in the first instance. As an invigorator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has received the most positive indorsement from eminent physicians, and has long occupied a foremost rank among standard proprietary remedies. Its properties as an alterative or disordered conditions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and a preventive of malarial diseases, are no less renowned, and have been accorded professional recommendation equally emphatic.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success: it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which humanity is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 256 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 256 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Scat. Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 00 per bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. MWF&*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

THE GREAT HAIR RESTORER
FOR GREY HAIR OR BALD HEADS.
London Hair Color, Restorer & Dressing.

How to cultivate and insure beautiful hair to the latest period of life. Since the introduction of this valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore Grey Hair to its Original Color, Health, Softness, Lustre and Beauty, and produce hair on Bald Heads of the original growth and color. Also all other Celebrated Hair Preparations.

Sold at the Family Drug and Prescription Store of
WILLIAM G. BYERS,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

HOTELS.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.

The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 54 SIXTH STREET.
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

1875. April. 1875
NEW SPRING STYLES
SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade
JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
151 WOOD ST.
J. W. OVER.

ATTORNEY,
NO. 134 FIFTH AVENUE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of FRANCIS ALLSIP, for proof of lost deed from Rody Patterson, High Sheriff of Allegheny county.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county, No. 679 October Term, 1875.

To All Persons Whom it May Concern: You are hereby notified that FRANCIS ALLSIP has made application to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county for proof of a lost deed made by Rody Patterson, High Sheriff of Allegheny county, to him for all the interest of JOHNSTON BLAKELEY, in and to a tract of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, containing 128 acres, more or less, which deed was executed and acknowledged by the said Rody Patterson, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1857, and has become lost; and you are hereby required to appear in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, to be held in said county on the FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, to make answer on oath or affirmation to the petition filed by the said FRANCIS ALLSIP in above case.

W. B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
ARNOLD HERTZ,
Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works,
Having been Dissolved by the death of ARNOLD HERTZ (General Partner), the business of that firm will be liquidated by
H. A. CLIFFORD, in Liquidation.

The business of the PITTSBURGH TAR CHEMICAL WORKS will be continued by H. A. CLIFFORD and EMIL SCHALK, under the firm of
H. A. CLIFFORD & CO.
Pittsburgh, August 21, 1875. w

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, September 8th.
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
OF
NEW FALL DRESS GOODS!
LADIES' SUITS
AND
OUTSIDE GARMENTS.
We now offer our many customers the largest and most complete stock of Dress Goods, &c., we have ever exhibited. Goods new and desirable having just been received. All qualities and Lowest Prices.
NEW CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS.
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, all colors.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASHMERES.
COLORED CASHMERES, all new shades.
NEW MOHAIRS and PONGEES, all colors.
NEW ALL WOOL SERGES, SATEENS, &c.
The above assortment of Fine Dress Goods embraces many of the latest novelties to be found in the European markets.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
Black All wool Cashmeres, from 62½c to $1 75.
Black Mohair Lustres, from 35c to $2 50.
We have just opened a large lot of the above goods, making our assortment now complete in all qualities.
Splendid Bargains in all grades of
Black and Colored Dress Silks
At 12½c, Choice New Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18½c to 25c, Choice New Dress Goods.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDIN

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1875.

The *Financial Chronicle* very pertinently says that the general aspects of the public debt suggest the necessity of one or two reforms in the management of the Treasury. First, there is an indispensable requirement for greater publicity with regard to the amount of gold and silver in the Treasury, and with regard to the purchases of silver. The country ought to have full information with regard to the amount of silver which has been purchased under the provisions of the Sherman resumption bill, and this information should be published at least once a month. This publicity is urged not because of any suspicion of corruption. The policy of making public the fullest information with regard to all the operations of the Treasury rest on broader and deeper grounds than that, and they hardly need be recounted here. Another reform suggested by the same journal is with regard to the sinking fund. A sinking fund is very evidently the application of surplus revenue to the payment of a debt. At present the surplus revenue is insufficient to meet the legal requirements of the sinking fund, and to borrow, as the Secretary has been compelled to do during the past year, seventeen millions to pay into the sinking fund, is going through an empty form to no purpose. It is suggested that Congress should make some provision for such a state of affairs, by relieving the Secretary from the burden of carrying out a sinking fund without surplus revenue, and borrowing money for that purpose by the issue of bonds which were authorized for an entirely different purpose. It might also be said that the deficiency should impress upon the National Legislature the necessity of cutting down expenditures, and the propriety of postponing expensive financial experiments to such an extent that the requirements of the sinking fund can be really carried out.

—Monetary affairs continue quiet. The demand for money is somewhat improved, and paper is not so eagerly taken by the banks as was the case a week ago, a considerable share of the loanable funds having been absorbed in the interval. Still the banks, as a whole, are in a good condition, and rates of discount on first-class paper are easy. Exchange is abundant, the movement of wool to the East having contributed to the supply. The Wall street markets to-day were quiet. Gold fluctuated between 114⅞ and 115⅛, closing at 115, the point at which it opened. Stocks were steady with a firmer tone. Of the outlook for the stock market, Messrs. Trask & Stone, No. 7 New street, New York, write under date of yesterday:

"For many weeks we have been persistent in our belief that the general outlook was not encouraging for the bulls and that prices should settle considerably before we could arrive at a basis upon which operations for a bull campaign could successfully commenced.

"We still have the same impression, but a short interest of considerable size has been made within the past week and, as the late drop in prices has made many bears, it may appear to the 'powers that be' that a sharp turn can be made and by scaring the bears a market be found for still further quantities of short stock. This may during the next few days cause a rally in prices, but if any such occurs we cannot believe it will be more than temporary."

The Philadelphia stock list shows firm prices and considerable activity in investment shares. Reports having been circulated in Baltimore that the banks were injured by the failures in the sugar trade, a statement is published showing that the national banks of that city have a surplus fund aggregating $2,429,858 40, and undivided profits to the amount of $919,761 83. A dispatch from London this afternoon says:

"Business in the general markets was so tame at the opening as to make it difficult almost to establish quotations. There have been scarcely any transactions in the Erie war steamer at the advance of yesterday. Illinois Central has fallen ½ per cent. With the exception of the decline noted, the list of American railway securities, although quiet, is well supported."

The exports of specie for the week ending September 4, and since the beginning of the year, were as follows:

Total for the week	$ 453,175
Previously reported	61,310,597
Total since January 1	$61,763,772

—The following is a comparative statement of the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports since January 1 to this date for a period of twenty-four years:

1875	$61,763,772	1867	$41,615,762
1874	41,429,567	1866	52,323,064
1873	44,894,436	1865	25,806,172
1872	56,915,660	1864	32,481,314
1871	55,844,104	1863	33,600,284
1870	43,256,461	1862	41,385,942
1869	9,201,213	1861	78,281,070
1868	44,880,018	1860	57,811,852
1859	19,430,347		
1858	13,223,064		
1857	19,620,367		
1856	25,306,172		
1855	26,383,400		
1854	24,344,359		
1853	29,197,784		
1852	31,200,000		
1851	18,918,128		

—The following stock were sold last evening at McIlwaine's & ck sales rooms, by John D. Bailey, auc neer, at 106 Smithfield street:

M. and M. National Bank..... $ 98 75
Bank of Pittsburgh..... 100

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 7, 1875.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1881, coup	122	122½	122¾	123	123
5-20's, 1864	118½	118½	118½	118½	
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½	118½	118½	
5-20's, 1865, new	118½	118½	118½	118½	
5-20's, registered	118½	118½	118½	118½	
5-20's, 1867	120½	120½	120½	120½	
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	120½	120½	
10-40's	115	115	115	115	
6-20's, coupons	122½	122½	122½	122½	
Currency 6's	122½	122½		122½	
New 5 percents	113	113		113	
Western Union Tel.	78¾	79	79	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	37½
Panama					
Adams Express				52	
Wells-Fargo Express				93	
American Express				48	
United States Express				44	
N. Y. Central					104¾
Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Michigan Central			90	90	
Michigan Southern	57¾	57¾	57¾	58	57¾
Illinois Central				93	
Chicago & North'w'n				39½	39½
Do. preferred	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Rock Island				96	102¾
St. Paul	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do. preferred		63¾	64	64	64
Wabash common					6
Fort Wayne				100½	
Ohio & Mississippi				19	19
Union Pacific				73	73¾
Harlem	132	132	132	132	132½
Hannibal & St. Jo				23	
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do. preferred					42½
Iron Mountain				16	16
St. Louis				4	4
South Carolina, Ap'l				38	
South Carolina, July				38	
Missouri 6's		103¾		104½	104½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	50¾	
Reading	....	....	26¾
New Jersey Central	131¼	....	
Oil Creek	53½	53¾	
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62¾
Allegheny Valley	91	....	
Central Transport'n Co.	46¾	....	
Empire Transp'n Co.	....	....	54
P., C. and St. L. m. b.	....	....	75¾

—In connection with the movements of the gold market some facts in connection with the amount of specie held in the United States may not be uninteresting. In 1861 Secretary Chase made a report to Congress, of which the following is an extract:

"No means exist of ascertaining with absolute certainty the quantity of coin now in the United States, but the best accessible data leads the Secretary to the confident judgment of the Director of the Mint that the amount is between $275,000,000 and $300,000,000."

Extract from the report of R. E. Linderman, Director of the Mint, to Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, dated December 15, 1874: "The amount of specie in the country, according to the official reports of the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency, is as follows:

"Held by the Treasury and national banks at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, in coin, $88,398,864 38; estimated coin in Pacific coast States and Territories, $25,000,000; in the hands of the banks and people, $10,000,000, making a total of $123,398,864 38."

Add to this two years' product of the United States mines, $147,000,000, and imports of coin and bullion for two years, say $19,605,361, and we have a total of $318,085,507 49 for the two years ending June 30, 1874; then deducting the amount of coin exported during the two years ending June 30, 1874, which is $151,238,978, and we have the total estimated stock of bu lion on hand, $166,846,528 49 as of June 30, 1874.

Commenting upon these figures the New York *Herald* says: "Comparing these figures with the estimated amounts of coin on hand in 1861 we discover we are possessing now in the precious metals by about one hundred millions of dollars. This production of gold and coin improvement is left to the consideration of thoughtful financiers. Whether we shall still continue to sell and export coin in the face of these figures while holding out specie resumption as a fixed idea remains for our political economists to determine."

—The new insolvent act of Canada has gone into force, and all proceedings in bankruptcy will henceforth be regulated by its provisions. The act is the result of a determination of the Government to effect an equitable and satisfactory settlement of a much debated question, postponed by the late Parliament owing to the difference of opinion prevailing on both sides on the subject. The object is to secure (1) the distribution of the assets of an insolvent estate among the creditors; (2) the release of an unfortunate trader, who has given up his whole estate, from criminal liability for debts contracted; and (3) the discouragement of dishonest trading and of attempts to obtain relief by means of insolvency by fraudulent traders. The initiative must, under the new law, in all cases be taken by the creditors. Five creditors, whose debts in the aggregate amount to $500, may demand an assignment of any trader who has committed an act of insolvency. The appointment of the official assignee is now invested in the Crown instead of the Board of Trade as formerly. It is expected that the new act will save much of the sacrifice of insolvent estates that was caused under the old procedure by the expensiveness of the process of winding up.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Gold opened and closed at 115, the highest price of the day having been 115¼ and the lowest 114⅝. Rates for borrowing were 1-64 per cent. per diem, and 3, 4 and 7 per annum; loans were also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm and in demand, principally for Northwestern consolidated gold, which sold at 88. State securities quiet. Stocks were strong nearly all day, after a dull and rather heavy opening. Late dealings showed something of a yield in prices, but the market was firm at the close. Harlem was prominent this afternoon and run down to 129 and later recovered to 131. Transactions at the Stock Exchange, 85,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 6,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred and 13,000 Lake Shore.

It was reported on the street this afternoon that the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway was about to be reorganized, some of the present directors resigning and their places being filled by parties more closely identified with the interests of the English stockholders.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	79	St. Paul	37½
Pacific Mail	37¾	Do preferred	64
Adams Express	103½	Wabash	6
Wells-Fargo Ex	78½	Do preferred	6
American Ex	65	Fort Wayne	100
United States Ex	43	Terre Haute	6
New York Central	104¾	Do preferred	18
Erie	16¾	Chicago & Alton	97½
Do preferred	34	Do preferred	101
Harlem	130½	Ohio & Mississippi	19
Do preferred	132	C., C. & I. C.	41
Mich. Central	91¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	22½
Lake Shore	57½	Burlington & Q	111½
Do preferred	85	Delaware & Lack	120½
Illinois Central	93¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	20½
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Union Pac. stock	73
N. J. Central	110	Central Pac. bds	104
Rock Island	102½	Union Pac. bds	103

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	5-20's, 1863	120½
5-20's, 1861	119¾	New 5's	113½
5-20's, 1865	118¾	10-40's	115½
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	10-40's coupons	117½
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	50½	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	50	Missouri 6's	101½
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 7, 1875.

The condition of trade among the wholesale houses to-day was moderately good. The generally satisfactory condition of the purchasing classes throughout the Western States is exercising a hopeful influence on all departments of trade, although the aggregate movement of merchandise is not beyond the average as yet. Less retailers still are disposed to adhere to the policy of the past fifteen months, making purchases only as actually necessary to meet the requirements of their business. This feature of the market is not regarded untavorably, however, by wholesalers and jobbers, as it insures a steady trade and does away with the alternating rushes and periods of quiet which formerly characterized some branches of business. The markets to-day showed a fair activity. In grain there was considerable trading, the principal characteristics of to-day's trade being the recovering strength of oats and the drop in corn. In country produce trade was fairly active. Under the influence of heavy receipts of apples the market was weak and somewhat irregular, while peaches were in light stock, and prices ruled about 25c per box higher. Butter and eggs also showed a recovery of some strength, the latter being quoted at 17@18c per dozen. The grocery market was steady without important alterations in quotations; sugars continue steady and fish very firm, while tobaccos are easy. The petroleum market was excited and irregular with wide fluctuations in the "curb," crude closing a little below the prices of the previous day. While refined showed a strong upward tendency. Dry goods, hardware, general merchandise, &c., did not show any new features and continued about as last reported.

The New York *Tribune* has the following on the commercial situation throughout the country at the present time. It shows a careful study of the situation, and certainly does not err on the side of too much over-confidence in the future:

"A careful retrospective view of what may be considered the first month (August) of the present autumn season reveals the fact that the sanguine expectations which had been indulged in certain quarters, and perhaps by the trade, have fallen very far of fulfillment so far. The commercial situation seems to be not very different from what it has been for some weeks past, and from what had been indicated in this column as a probability. The business doing is believed to be safe, but comparatively small and not always profitable, since prices in general merchandise have undergone considerable decline, much to the disappointment of the most conservative merchants and traders. The speculation in cereals, from which in July such sanguine promises were made, has (as we expected) proved a curse to the healthy trade of the country, and to no interest more than that of the farmer, who, by this speculation, has been led to hold his products for possible visionary ideas of realizing the prices to which they had temporarily advanced by reason of the wild speculations referred to. Even assuming how, in consequence of the rise in wheat and corn, more particularly the former, the receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee rapidly increased; we know that the crops are abundant, and that the speculative prices have been sustained, the receipts at the lake ports would have continued to be large. But with the collapse in prices, which was inevitable since there was no substantial basis for the rise, the receipts have declined as rapidly as they had previously increased, so that for the month of August the decrease from the corresponding month of last year has been about twenty-five per cent. We think the farmers make a mistake in not marketing their grain when they can get a fair price for it and at the same time reap the benefit of cheap transportation; but they will of course judge for themselves in this matter, and at present they seem inclined to hold their products for higher prices, and we see the result of this determination in the decreased receipts at the lake ports. At the principal grain ports of the West, Chicago and Milwaukee, the receipts of wheat and corn for 1875 and 1874 have been for August as follows:

OF WHEAT.			
For week ending	1875. Bush.	1874. Bush.	
August 7	911,700	288,100	Increase 623,600
August 14	563,100	1,000,000	Decrease 436,900
August 21	506,500	1,423,000	Decrease 916,500
August 28	895,500	1,870,200	Decrease 974,700
Total for four weeks	2,876,300	4,577,300	Decrease 1,701,100

OF CORN.			
August 7	774,400	736,000	Increase 18,400
August 14	689,000	1,101,100	Decrease 412,100
August 21	900,000	1,267,000	Decrease 367,000
August 28	925,600	1,058,100	Decrease 133,100
Total for four weeks	3,289,400	4,162,200	Decrease 864,900

This makes the total receipts of wheat and corn at the ports named for the month of August, 1875, 6,094,900 bushels against 8,449,900 bushels for the same month in 1874, showing a decrease of 2,355,000 bushels. These figures are interesting in connection with the facts for the month, viz.: on August 1, at Chicago, No. 2 wheat was selling at about $1 25, and corn at 74 cents. On the 31st the prices were $1 19 and 64 cents respectively, with a subsequent decline of about two cents per bushel in wheat. The rates for lake freights from Chicago to Buffalo were reduced on August 1 from 3½ and 2 cents per bushel for wheat and corn respectively to the present rate of 2½ and 2c per bushel. These facts seem to bear directly upon the prospects of the general trade for the remainder of the season as upon the interests of transportation companies. The trade of this city for the past week has, we are happy to say, shown some little improvement over the recent weeks preceding it; and there has been a better distribution of dry goods and general merchandise, and it is, at a time when the autumn season should be at its best, we find but few who do not complain that business is unsatisfactory.

The Philadelphia North *American* says that the exports of grain from that port for the first eight months of 1875 are now nearly 25 per cent. greater than those for the same period of 1874, in which year the exports were 40 per cent. larger than those for any previous twelve months in the history of the port. The same journal further says: "In marked contrast to this, it is worthy of note, that the grain shipments from the neighboring ports for the period included to have fallen off in about the same ratio as those of Philadelphia have increased, thus affording a very practical proof of the rapidity with which the enlarged terminal facilities of our port are being appreciated. Last week twelve vessels were at the Girard Point grain elevator, nearly all of which have since been loaded and dispatched to their respective destinations. The shipments of grain from the Girard Point elevators for the month of August amounted to over 500,000 bushels. In this connection it would also appear that the export of petroleum, which showed a considerable falling off during the early months of the year, is now rapidly recovering, and with vessels now in port chartered to load 230,000 barrels, it is not altogether improbable that, before the close of the year, shipments will very near approximate those of 1874."

We print below the latest articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls..... 685 | Apples, bbls..... 23
Cheese, bus..... 336 | Wheat, bus..... 2,533
Rye, bus..... 800 | Oats, bus..... 2,340
Butter, pkgs..... 10 | Hides, pairs..... 575

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—A fair business was transacted in grain circles to-day, and the prospects of the trade seem to be mending. The improved facilities for transfer, storage and forwarding of grain make a great difference to dealers, and serve to provide a never-failing, horse-free entirely wanting, in cases of an overstock of any grain. The leading features of the market to-day were the recovering strength of oats and the decline in corn. Wheat was in full demand and steady. We noted sales of 1 car inferior new winter at $1 38; 3 cars prime do at $1 45. We quote old wheat at $1 60@1 63 per bushel for white; $1 57@1 59 for amber; $1 54@1 56 for red winter. New wheat was not in demand to account of the inferior character of the new crop. Prime new red winter is quotable at $1 42@1 45; choice do at $1 38@1 40 bushel. California pears are active at $4 00 @ box; country do $2 00@3 00 a bushel. Grapes were declined at 5@6c @ lb. Crab-apples at 25@30 @ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@30c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is liberally supplied and dull at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Continue dull and depressed. There is a little better inquiry, but entirely at the low prices previously ruling. We quote at 30@35c per bushel in car lots on track. From store there is a dull and nominal market at $1 00@1 10 per bushel. Sweet potatoes are also in large supply and depressed in value. We quote at $1 60 per barrel for Baltimores; $1 00@2 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 35@2 00; timothy seed is jobbing at $3 15@3 25 per bushel; in round lots 2 50@3 00. Clover seed $8 25@8 50.

Provisions.

There was a steady trade to-day at unchanged values. Reports from the West indicate higher prices there, but no alteration has been made in values here as yet.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10¾c @ lb; ribsides are quoted at 13¾c; clear rib sides 13¾c; clearsides 14¼c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 14¾ @ lb; canvassed do 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 10c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 16¼c; dried beef sugar-cured 12c; canvassed 13½c; beef tongues, per dozen $6 50; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $22 50@23 00 @ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, @ lb, 14¾c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15½c; and somewhat fancy, in 5 @ pails do, 16c; in 3 @ pails do, 17¼c; in 1 @ do, 17c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05 @ gallon; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 9@ 9½c; choice country rendered 8¼@8½c; medium do, 7½@8c.

Groceries.

There is a moderately active jobbing trade, without important alterations in quotations. Sugars are firm, and the Eastern market prices would indicate an advance here, which, however, has not yet taken place.

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	25	c Standard A	10½
Choice Rio	24	c Coffee A	10
Prime Rio	23	c Do. extra C	10
Good Rio	22	c Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	30½c	Fair do. yellow	9
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12
Rio, in papers	29	c Crushed	11¾
Rio, in bulk	24½c	Powdered	11¾
Java, in papers	35	c Granulated	11¾
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	
Teas.		Str'ly ch'c N. O.	72@75
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Prime	75
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Good	65
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	60c
Japan	55c@1 00	Lower grades	35@50c
Souchong	25@ 85	*Starch.*	
Rice.		Pearl	5
Choice Carlo	8½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Patna	7¼@8c	Corn	10½
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap	$4 35
Cloves	50	c S. S. Star, $ box	6 00
Allspice	17½@18c	Banner "wheel	5 00
Cassia	25 @35	c Do N. Y. City	5 50
Nutmegs	@1 50	German mottled	
Pepper		Pepper	
Candles.		Bi-carb, in kegs	5
Star, full weight	18	c Bi-carb, in 1-lb pkgs	5½
Star, light	16	c Saleratus	5½

TOBACCO—There is a steady and moderately active trade. We quote as follows:

Manufactured.		*Smoking.*	
Spun roll	60@65c	Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	52@60c	Solace	50@75c
Black Tens	60@70c	*Leaf Tobacco.*	
Louisville Navy	56@58c	Western Leaf—	
Virginia Navy	58@60c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@60c	Ohio seed wrap'r	18@25c
Virginia Cut	60@65c	Ohio seed filler	12@15c
Double Thick	62@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Founders	60@65c	Conn. (common)	
Bright pounds	65@70c	Havana filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap'rs	$1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Manilla fillers	8@10c
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars.*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a Seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	35@40c	Connecticut	25@40
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	60@65c	Imported	75@$1 25

FISH—There is a fair trade at firm prices. We quote:

No. 1 extra mess		No. 3	$5 50@10 00
mackerel, ₰ bbl	$24 00	White fish, h'f bbls	5 50
No. 1 mess	22 00	Lake herring, half	
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	bbls	4 50
No. 1	18 00	Labrador split her-	
No. 2	12 00	ring, ₰ bbl	10 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is moderate at steady prices. We quote Raisins—layers, ₰ box, $2 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentia 11½c @ lb; Sultanas 18c. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 12c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 32c do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; French do 16c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Jamaica ginger, Messina, ₰ box $8 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 per hundred.

CANNED GOODS—There is an active trade We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 40@1 60; peaches, 3-lb cans, per doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2 cans, per doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; rasberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans, $3 50; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; damsons, 2-lb cans, $1 75; pint pickles, $1 35, quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75. Salmon, 1-lb cans, $1 75; 2-lb cans containing 1,500 pickles, $9 00; bf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Petroleum.

September 8.—The crude petroleum market continues very excited, but the steady upward movement has received a check. The prices having been subject to wide fluctuations and sudden changes of value since our last report. Refined is firm with a strong upward tendency to the present level of prices, influenced by the value of crude, checked by the sluggish character of the export demand.

CRUDE—Since our last report the crude market has been subject to sudden changes of value and wide fluctuations, the prices for Conduit and United having ranged as low as 81 12½ and as high as $1 20. The bulk of the transactions, however, has so far been between $1 20@1 25. The market opened this morning with a firm feeling and a strong upward tendency and the same tone prevailed the market during the afternoon. The quotable value for business this morning was as follows: Conduit at wells $1 22½@1 25; United do $1 22½ @1 23½; Union do $1 17½@1 20; immediate shipment $1 00@1 02½. The volume of the transactions continues very heavy, sales being reported of 128,000 barrels from river alone, and 3,000 barrels on the Upper Creek. During the part of the day the market became more quiet and prices fell off somewhat, closing about 2½c below the prices of the morning. Latest advices gave the following quotations: Conduit at wells $1 20@1 25; United do $1 20@1 21½; Union do $1 17½@1 20; immediate shipment $1 37½@1 40. The market closed quiet and with rather an easy tendency.

REFINED—There is a strong upward tendency in the refined market in order to gain the level indicated by the advanced values for crude. The demand for prompt is, however, retarded by the epathette condition of the export demand and the unfavorable position of the foreign markets. Higher prices are asked, but the Eastern shipping trade is slow to accept the full advance. We quote standard white on the cars at 9¾@9¾c. New York rules at 12c for early September delivery. Philadelphia is quoted at 11¾@12c for prompt and September. Baltimore rules at 11¾@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged. We quote crude at 3 50@3 60; country do $1 20@1 25; second hand 90c@$1 00.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 7.—The *Herald* says: The crude markets of the region were excited, fluctuating and irregular. The amount of business done in the region was greater than that of the dfy before. The closing quotations were: Regulators, $1 20; Bradford, $1 20; Union at wells, $1 10@1 12½; Pennsylvania Transportation, river division, $1 10@1 12½; Tunnelton shipment $1 40@1 42½; Bull Run, $1 13½; Relief $1 10@1 12½; Oil City $1 30@1 37½; Lower creek $1 25@1 30½; Upper creek $1 20@1 37½. There were sales of 30,000 bbls United at prices ranging from $1 15@1 22½.

OIL CITY, September 7.—The *Derrick* says: This has been an exciting day in nearly all the petroleum markets in America; the advance of the latter part of last week, and more particularly of Saturday, thoroughly frightened the short interest in the market in the oil regions, and besides brought in a large number of small dealers in crude here. The feeling was buoyant at the opening and there was a fair inquiry for all deliveries. United was, however, in much better demand than any of the other lines and sold up from $1 17½, the opening bid, to $1 20. The dealings at the outside figure were quite small but between $1 25 and $1 30 they were quite large. For a time the quotation wavered between $1 25@1 27½, but early in the afternoon, the market became panicky on account of heavy offerings and declined to $1 20. At this price there were sales of perhaps 20,000 or 25,000 barrels, and a more steady feeling prevailed; but subsequently there was another panic and the price was rapidly marked down to $1 12½@1 15½. From this point there was an almost equally rapid recovery to $1 20 @1 21½. Lower deliveries were slightly easier feeling set in, and the latest bid before the closing of the Exchange was $1 17½; $1 20 was asked. After 6 o'clock there was some excitement on the street on account of late and more favorable New York advices and quotation was run up to $1 22½. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells	$1 17½
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 20
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 22½
3,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 23½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 22½
15,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 25
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 27½
6,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 30
4,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 30
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 27½
10,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 20
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 25
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 23½
10,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 21½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 20
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 17½
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 20
10,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 15
3,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 13½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 15
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 17½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 15
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 17½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 20
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 22½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	1 21½
2,000 bbls, Conduit, at wells	1 22½
1,000 bbls, Conduit, at wells	1 20
1,000 bbls, Conduit, at wells	1 22½
1,000 bbls, Conduit, at wells	1 27½
1,000 bbls, Conduit, at wells	1 25
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	1 17½
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	1 20
1,000 bbls, Relief, at wells	1 17½
1,000 bbls, Penna, at wells	1 17½
1,000 bbls, Pipage paid	1 17½
1,000 bbls, shipment, f. o. b	1 40
1,000 bbls, shipment, f. o. b	1 40
1,000 bbls, shipment, f. o. b	1 45½
1,000 bbls, shipment, f. o. b	1 42½
1,000 bbls, shipment, f. o. b	1 42½
1,000 bbls, shipment, f. o. b	1 42½
2,000 bbls, Upper creek	1 31½
1,000 bbls, Upper creek	1 32½

NEW YORK, September 7, closing 6.—With the sharp advance on the creek and reports of considerable speculation there, prices here are held higher, restricting the export business. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 5⅝@6c for prompt and up to September 15th; do in shipping order 6¾@6¾c; refined 11¾@12c for prompt; 11¾@12c to the middle of September; cases 16¾@17c; naptha 10¼c for prompt. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾ @11¾c for prompt and 11¾@11¾c for September.

TITUSVILLE, September 7.—Market firm at $1 35 bid; $1 39½ asked. We quote.

OIL CITY, September 7.—Market nominal at $1 40.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 7.—Market steady at $1 30.

TIDIOUTE, September 7.—Market steady; quoted at $1 55.

PARKERS, September 7.—United $1 22½ bid; shipment $1 40 bid. Market firm with an upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Market firm; and standard white 11¾@11¾c; crude not quoted; Cases not quoted.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	1,173
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	1,191
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	295
A Craig	Petrolite Oil Works	400
S Craig	Sunbeam Oil Works	79
Geo M Robinson	Vesta Oil Works	80
Total		3,716

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	352
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	499
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	725
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	350
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	250
D Bly & Co	Central Refining Co, Phila	250
W P Logan & Co	J P Logan, Phila	50
Lockhart & F	Eugene Poultney, Balt	250
Total		2,632

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Drove Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 7, 1875.

CATTLE.

Notwithstanding the comparatively light run of cattle, the market thus far is dull and slow, buyers evincing little disposition to take hold liberally. But perhaps a better feeling will rule to-morrow when all the buyers will put in an appearance. Prices do not differ materially from those current at the close of the market on Saturday, ranging from $3 00 to $4 50 for choice butchers' stock. Few sales have been made up to noon to-day.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was only moderately heavy, and scarcely activity was prevailing. The following sales were made yesterday evening and this morning: 180 head at $8 00; 75 head at $8 90; 1 head at $8 10; 50 head at $8 75, from which it will be seen that prices are about the same as on Saturday.

SHEEP.

The following sales were made to-day: 172 head at $3 75; 190 head at $4 00; 200 head at $4 25; 196 head at $4 45; 213 head at $4 50; 49 head at $5 00; 56 head at $5 50, and 54 head at $4 87.

It is said to be stated that the market has not yet fairly opened to-day, and that better times will rule to-morrow.

[By Associated Press.]

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—Hogs firm; shippers $4 80@4 90; bacon $7 50@7 80; butchers' $7 55 @8 10. Cattle—Demand exceeds the supply; good to choice natives $5 25@6 50; medium to fair $4 10@5 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 7.—Hogs firm; stockers

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 53, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	W'ND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.113	53	94	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	30.039	77	35	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.009	66	68	N.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.067 Highest thermom....79
Mean thermometer...65 Lowest thermom.....50

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences September 8th.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.
The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Iron City College,
corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. For circulars call or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Violation of the Revenue Laws.

Patrick Gibert, of Jefferson county, was committed to jail yesterday by Commissioner McCandless to await trial on a charge of retailing liquor without paying the special tax. James Sweeny, indicted at the March term, for a similar offense, was arrested yesterday, and held to answer. He hails from Shamburg, Venango county.

Beaver College.

We learn that more than seventy pupils have engaged rooms at this deservedly popular institution of learning for the Fall session, which opens next week. The fitness of its location for a boarding school impresses every visitor. Its growth under the Presidency of Dr. Taylor has been gradual but constant. It stands in the front rank of schools of its grade.

Moody and Sankey Invited to Pittsburgh.

The Ministerial Association held a meeting, in Dr. Scovel's church, Wood street, Monday evening, which was largely attended. Resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Moody for his efforts in Pittsburgh a few years ago, toward awakening sinners to a sense of their danger, and requesting the great Evangelist and his co-laborer, Mr. Sankey, to come to Pittsburgh and inaugurate a revival as early as possible. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and signed by every minister present. They were then placed in the hands of Rev. Mr. Lowrie, of the Allegheny Seminary, by whom they will be forwarded to Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

Somewhat Our John, Also.

The following editorial from the Cleveland *Herald* of yesterday, will be read with interest by many friends of Mr. Ellsler in Pittsburgh, where he is not less admired than in the city of his residence:

"The Opera House opens its doors and admits to its elegant and spacious interior the anxious public—a consummation of hopes long deferred. The brilliant and generous testimonial within its walls last night to that much loved man, John Ellsler, our columns give full account of. He is happy, and the people are happier, for the giver rejoices more than the recipient. All honor to him, the good actor, the popular manager, the gentleman, the enterprising citizen! It is not every city that can have its John Ellsler, and contented should that one be who can call him Our John."

Base Ball Notes.

B. A. Winternitz, Esq., of the Lawrence county bar, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for a base ball match to come off at New Castle on Friday, between the Legal nine of this city and a picked nine of the lawyers of New Castle and Mercer.

The lawyers and doctors will play at Union Park Thursday afternoon.

The Sheriff's nine have again challenged the Prothonotary's nine, the match to come off Saturday week.

The following Pittsburgh policemen constitute the nine which will play the Allegheny police next Friday: S. S. Hagar, captain, Al. Teeters, William Dunn, Marsh Broback, A. Jamison, Henry Brinker, John McCann, W. A. Doak and Sol. Coulson. The Allegheny nine have already been published.

The John A. Strains beat the Panthers Monday by a score of 11 to 4, and the Donaldsons 24 to 18. The Strains challenge the Veterans for a game next Saturday.

The Ohio and Mississippi Overflow.

The Chief Signal Officer desires to obtain, at as early a date as practicable, from planters and others living in the valleys of the Ohio and Lower Mississippi rivers, information as to the amount of damage done by the recent overflow, to crops or other property in those sections; and to carry out this purpose, he would be pleased to have answers to the following questions, sent to him at Washington, D. C.:

1. Name of county and State in which the person making the report resides.

2. Number of acres in said county overflowed.

3. Date at which ground was first covered by overflow.

4. Greatest depth of water on ground, with date at which maximum was reached.

5 Duration of overflow.

6. Nature of crops injured, with acreage of each kind.

7. Name and location of each plantation at which damage was done, either to crops or property.

8. Such other information as bears directly upon the subject.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health reports 79 deaths for the week ending September 4th. There were 76 white and 3 colored persons. Of these 19 were married, 38 single, 1 widow and 1 widower. Natives: Pittsburg 57, other parts United States 9, England 1, Germany 5, Ireland 5, other foreigners 1, not stated 1. The ages were: Under one year, 30; from one to two years, 13; from two to five years, 4; from five to ten years, 5; from fifteen to twenty years, 4; from twenty to thirty years, 5; from thirty to forty years, 3; from forty to fifty years, 3; from fifty to sixty years, 2; from sixty to seventy years, 2; from seventy to eighty years, 3; from eighty to ninety years, 1. Causes of death: lumbar abscess, 1; accident drowning, 1; accident by burn, 3; accident by fall, 1; accident by railroad, 1; cancer, 4; biliary calculus, 1; cholera infantum, 13; cholera morbus, 3; consumption, 4; convulsions, 3; croup, 2; diphtheritis, 2; debility, 1; dentition morbid, 11; diarrhea, 3; enteritis, 2; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 4; remittent fever, 2; heart, valvular disease, 2; inanition, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; laryngitis acute, 1; malformation, 1; meningitis, 2; old age, 1; paralysis general, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 1; scrofula, 1; suicide, 1; unknown, 3; whooping cough, 1; total 79.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

"Marked for Life," with Mr. C. T. France in the leading character, continues to draw good houses. In addition to the drama a fine variety entertainment is given. Matinee this afternoon.

Academy of Music.

"Robert of Woodleigh" was repeated last evening to a moderate audience. The play would be a good one if it was shorn of a number of incidents which hamper its progress and elaborated in one or two points where it is incomplete. Mr. Stevens is an actor of considerable power and makes the utmost of the character of Robert. Miss Carlotta as the heroine is also very acceptable. A matinee will be given this afternoon, for which but twenty-five cents will be charged to all parts of the house.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Another crowded house last evening attested the fact that Manager Aimes knows how to run a first-class variety theater, and that he gives full appreciate his efforts in that line. All the stars were heartily applauded, and all deserved it. The entire company of brilliant performers appear at the matinee this afternoon, as well as in the capital bill which is announced for this evening.

CAMP HARTRANFT.

The Governor Visits General Gallagher's Division at Latrobe—Flag Presentation, &c., &c.

A special dispatch to the COMMERCIAL last night, from Latrobe, says:

Governor Hartranft and Major Generals Latta, Pearson, White and Brown and their staffs, are here to review General Gallagher's Division (the Eighth) at Camp Hartranft. To-day we had a regimental and division drill. The weather was beautiful, and the drill passed off quite satisfactorily.

The boys had several games of base ball this afternoon, which afforded to the lovers of the national game the highest enjoyment. There are two fine brass bands in camp, which contribute greatly to the pleasures of camp life.

To-day Surgeon Donnelly, on behalf of the ladies of Latrobe, presented to the command an elegant flag for division headquarters. Major Core, of General Gallagher's staff, responded for the troops. Col. Chill W. Hazard was called out and thanked the citizens of Latrobe for the cordial reception they had given to the troops.

Everything here is delightful. The men are well behaved, not a scene of disorder having occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. To-night a string band serenaded the Governor. A number of mock drills are in progress, and a spirit of fun and good feeling pervades the entire camp.

The review of the Division to-morrow by the Governor will no doubt attract thousands of spectators. The uniforms are all new, and the various organizations composing the command present quite a grant as well as soldierly appearance.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

James G. Murray Nominated for County Treasurer—Resolution on the Currency Question—List of Delegates.

The delegates elected by the Republicans of the several districts in the county on Saturday last, assembled in convention at the court house yesterday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for County Treasurer. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting politicians gathered in and about the court house and the questions of the necessity of nominating, the prospects of the campaign, etc., were discussed. When the convention was called to order it was found that there was a very full representation, composed of active workers of the party.

The Convention was then called to order by Russell Errett, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and the business proceeded without interruption.

Messrs. W. W. Barker, R. S. P. McCall, Jas. Larimer and B. C. Christy were chosen Secretaries. The districts were called, and credentials handed in showing the following

List of Delegates:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—First district, David Campbell; Second district, Wm. B. Hunter; Third district, George W. Coffin.

Second ward—First district, W. J. Caskey; Second district, F. C. Negley; Third district, S. S. Mason.

Third ward—First district, Andrew Orr; Second district, Glen Kreuter.

Fourth ward—First district, W. W. Thomson; Second district, S. S. Hagar; Third district, Murray Verner.

Fifth ward—First district, Robert Neeley; Second district, M. Van Baalen; Third district, George W. Camp.

Sixth ward—First district, John A. Sergeant; Second district, James Munn; Third district, M. F. Kimball; Fourth district, Edward Everson.

Seventh ward—First district, W. J. Mathews; Second district, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Third district, J. N. Foster.

Eighth ward—First district, James McFatrick; Second district, Hamlet Lowe; Third district, Alex. Seanor; Fourth district, J. A. Marshall.

Ninth ward—First district, Henry Elkton; Second district, W. J. Kennedy; Third district, A. Sproul.

Tenth ward—First district, George Speer, Second district, George Strain.

Eleventh ward—First district, William J. Moore; Second district, Walter Kirkpatrick; Third district, James Megaffin; Fourth district, Robert A. Reed.

Twelfth ward—First district, John Baker; Second district, Thomas Rowswell; Third district, W. W. Herron; Fourth district, James Boyd.

Thirteenth ward—First district, W. S. Smith; Second district, Alonzo Early; Third district, E. J. Harrison.

Fourteenth ward—Third district, J. L. McElhany; Fourth district, G. A. Tanner; Fifth district, R. N. Craig.

Fifteenth ward—Second district, Adam Hoerr; Third district, George A. Moke.

Sixteenth Ward—First district, W. Best; Third district, Samuel McKinley.

Seventeenth ward—First district, W. King; Second district, William Smith; Third district, H. E. Wainwright; Fourth district, W. Livingston.

Eighteenth ward—W. Vates.

Nineteenth ward—First district, Oliver Person; Second district, A. G. Tim.

Twentieth ward—First district, H. S. Baum; Second district, Wm. B. Negley; Third district, John R. Baum.

Twenty-first ward—First district, A. M. Keppel; Third district, Jared M. Brush.

Twenty-second ward—First district, A. A. D. Shaw. Second district, Thomas D. Kellar.

Twenty-third ward—First district, William Barker, Jr. Second district, A. B. Dawson.

Twenty-fourth ward—Second district, J. P. Johnston.

Twenty-fifth ward—First district, A. C. Jacobs; Second district, R. J. Speelman, Third district, Mark Burke.

Twenty-sixth ward—First district, S. P. Conner. Third district, F. K. Georing.

Twenty-seventh ward—First district, A. Binder. Second district, Jenkin Jones.

Twenty-eighth ward—First district, P. N. Pearson. Third district, R. Scott.

Twenty-ninth ward—R. Hamilton, Jas. Hultz. Second district, B. M. McCoy, Jr.

Thirtieth ward—First district, M. G. Frank. Second district, S. Ward, Jr.

Thirty-first ward—John A. Schuck.

Thirty-second ward—First district, Witherow Douglass. Second district, J. P. McCord.

Thirty-fifth ward—First district, L. Barnum.

Thirty-sixth ward—First district, W. C. Taylor. Second district, T. Ralph.

Thirty-seventh ward—First district, H. Swift. Second district, James S. Woodwell.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—Robert White, Thos. Neely, S. B. Smith, W. D. Boyce.

Second ward—First district, James Bradley; Second district, Robert Patton; Third district, John K. Hunter; Fourth district, N. Miller, Russell Miller.

Third ward—First district, W. K. Brown; Second district, John Aiken; Third district, A. Hobson, D. L. Smith, P. Bolster.

Fourth ward—First district, H. P. Clarke; Second district, W. W. McNeill; Third district, Wm. Hagen; Fourth district, Thomas H. Hetzell, H. Kennedy, William Anschutz.

Fifth ward—First district, D. Patterson; Second district, Wm. S. Caldwell; Third district, Wm. C. Heagerty.

Sixth ward—First district, John A. Cochran; Second district, J. D. Strous; Third district, R. H. Knox.

Seventh ward—First district, Louis Schofield; Second district, Frank Hock; Third district, A. Price.

Eighth ward—First district, George Moull; Second district, Simon McRoberts.

Ninth ward—R. Cauldwell.

Tenth ward—W. Peter, contested.

Eleventh ward—A. J. Harrington. McKeesport, First ward—J. H. West; Second ward—L. Bailey.

Third ward—G. W. Gray.

BOROUGHS.

Braddocks—Isaac Mills.
Bellevue—Wm. D. Peet.
Chartiers—Wm. J. Steen.
Collins—Wm. Wilson.
West Bellevue—W. W. Barker.
Elizabeth—Thomas Daft.
Millvale—Chas. Scott.
Manchester—Not a quality.
Sewickley—B. C. Christy.
Sharpsburg—Jacob Covode.
Tarentum—R. S. P. McCall.
Verona—Jerry Gilfillan, Jr.
West Elizabeth—J. A. Newton.

TOWNSHIP.

Baldwin—First district H. B. Hays. Second district. John Stofel.
Chartiers—Not a quality.
Collier—J. A. Ewing.
Elizabeth—First district. Samuel Scott. Second district. R. W. Wilson. Third district. W. S. Douglass. Fourth district. W. S. Patterson.
East Deer—First district. Robt. Kennedy. Second district. R. A. Stewart.
Franklin—First district. Robt. Wright. Fawn—W. Nesbit.
Findley—Geo. Burns.
Forward—J. Wall.
Hampton—W. McKee.
Harmer—Wm. Wilson.
Indiana—First district. J. Federkell. Second district, James Wilson.
Versailles—A. W. Pierce.
Kilbuck—First district. Wm. McGaughney. Second district, A. W. Hall.
Lower St. Clair—First district. John Paul. Second district, Thos. Lewis.
Lincoln—W. Kees.
Mifflin—First district. Wm. J. Snodgrass. Second district. Geo. Peet. Third district. J. G. Wyeth.
Moon—D. S. Meanor.
Marshall—Geo. Neely.
North Fayette—Jas. McKee.
North Versailles—Hamilton.
North Versailles—David Mackey.
Plumb—James Patterson.
Penn—Joseph Stoner.
Pine—Geo. Wallace.
Patton—First district. W. S. Hunter. Second district, Wm. Haymaker.
Robinson—First district. Russell Errett. Second district, A. B. Young.
Reserve—John H. Hetzell.
Richland—M. Crummy.
Shaler—H. K. Sample.
South Versailles—First district, Flax Shaw. Second district, W. Robins.
Snowden—H. H. Murray.
South Fayette—Samuel Flaxander.
Scott—First district, J. B. Glenn. Second district, H. N. Stilley.
Stowe—John A. McKee.
Upper St. Clair—First district, D. Donelson. Second district, John Gilfillin.
Union—A. Hunter.
Wilkins—First district, John McKelvey. Second district, Hugh Trax.
West Deer—J. A. Young.

There were two claimants to seats from the second division of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, the First ward, of McKeesport and Jefferson township, and Upper St. Clair township, and the papers were laid aside for the action of the Committee on Contested Seats.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The election of a permanent chairman was next declared in order and Messrs. W. B. Negley and Arthur Hobson were nominated. The roll was called and the voting *viva voce* proceeded with but little interruption, resulting as follows:

W. B. Negley.....Unanimous
Arthur Hobson..... 77

Mr. Negley was declared elected. Mr. Hobson conducted Mr. Negley to the bench and said he was perfectly satisfied, and thought everybody else ought to be. Mr. Negley on taking the chair, said that he persumed that the Convention wanted action rather than words, and therefore he would say nothing except that he would like to have assistance in preserving order.

The temporary secretaries were made permanent and Messrs. D. R. Smith and Wm. Haymaker added to the number.

Committees on Resolutions and Contested Seats were appointed by the Chairman as follows: Resolutions—F. C. Negley, John Gilfillin, Arthur Hobson, Jacob Covode and W. W. Thomson. Contested Seats—H. S. Baum, Dr. Donaldson, James S. Woodwell, W. W. McNeill and John Paul.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

The Convention having decided to receive nominations for the Treasurership, Messrs. James G. Murray, of Upper St. Clair township, John R. Parke, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and Col. J. B. Copeland were nominated. A variety of motions were now made, among which that the voting be by voice, and that it commence with Pittsburgh, with Allegheny, at the bottom of the list, &c., but it was decided to begin with Pittsburgh and the call was proceeded with and voted for candidates recorded.

The Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of Wm. Peters, from the Tenth ward, Allegheny, whose seat was contested by Fletcher Grubbs; recommended that neither delegates be admitted from the Second precinct of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, there being a tie vote, and that none of the delegates from the First ward M'Keesport and Jefferson township, be admitted because they did not appear before the committee. The report was received and adopted. The members of the committee who were out were now allowed to vote, and corrections were made in the vote in accordance with the report.

On motion of Russell Errett, Esq., who thought that the convention did not mean to exclude the First ward of M'Keesport and Jefferson township from representation; each was allowed to vote.

Several delegates who had just arrived were now allowed to vote and the vote being closed and the count in the hands of the Chairman, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That this Convention request the Republican County Committee, that in all calls hereafter for the annual County Conventions, they instruct the Republicans of each election district or precinct, to elect one of their number as members of the County Committee for the ensuing year, and where any district is entitled to more than one delegate to a Convention, to elect the same number of members to the County Committee, and that the persons so elected shall constitute the County Committee for the ensuing year, without power to fill vacancies in the case of their Chairman and the Finance Committee and these, the Committee may choose either from their own number or other Republicans in the county.

Resolved, That we indorse the declaration of our State platform in favor of a National currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country; and, that we protest against any efforts at contraction, or attempts to force resumption at an arbitrary date as hindrances to that growth of confidence which must precede a return to national prosperity. We therefore urge upon the next Congress the duty of repealing that section of the act of last Congress which fixed a date for resumption, leaving to the unimpeded energies of the country, the task of working out its deliverance from the present depression.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

MR. MURRAY NOMINATED.

After the adoption of the resolutions the Chairman announced the result of the vote, as follows:

Murray	109
Parke	43
Copeland	40

Mr. Murray having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared nominated, and on being conducted to the platform made a little speech inviting all who wished to join him, to dinner.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE LIQUOR LICENSES.

No Revenue to the County, or to the Workhouse Fund, Under the Present Law.

Some of the newspapers have expressed surprise at the demand made by the State Treasurer, upon Allegheny county, for the return of all the license fees collected here under the new license law—the act by which "local option" was repealed. It was well understood at the time the act was proposed, that this was one of its main purposes. Under the special license law for Allegheny county, which had been in force for a number of years, only one-fourth of the fund went to the State, and three-fourths were set apart for the construction and maintenance of the Allegheny county Workhouse. Under this law, the license for a saloon was $300, of which $225 was for the Workhouse, and $75 for the State. The license under the present law is only $50, and the whole is payable to the State. The saloon keepers complained that this special law was unjust and oppressive to them, and demanded that in this respect they be placed upon an equal footing with those in the same business in other parts of the State. Under the old law, Allegheny county realized, in round numbers, $210,000 per annum from licenses, while under the new law the income in this item will only be about $60,000—all of which goes to the State. So that Allegheny county realizes nothing, while the State gets less than she did before. There was a question raised, at the passage of the late act, as to whether the county could not still retain three-fourths of the fees; and, in order to test the matter, Treasurer Kilgore recently deposited one-fourth of the fees, fo. the first quarter, subject to the order of the State Treasurer. The latter officer notified Colonel Kilgore that he had decided the whole to be paid to the State, and obtained an opinion from the Attorney General to that effect. It was also stated at the same time that unless the amount was paid in immediately the County Treasurer was liable to have a penalty of fifty per cent. added to the amount due the State. Colonel Kilgore submitted and consulted S. H. Geyer, Esq., the County Solicitor. The latter gentleman, after considering the matter, decided that in view of the liability of the Treasurer to have the penalty imposed, which could only be revoked by an act of Assembly, he could not advise him to hold the fees any longer than they belonged to the State. Yesterday afternoon a dipatch was received from Mr. Mackey, demanding payment in full, or the penalty would be immediately enforced. In consultation was had between Treasurer Kilgore, Controller Warner and County Solicitor Geyer and the conclusion arrived at was, that the fees collected must and should have to be paid over as demanded. However, a special meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors, who have control over the Workhouse Fund, will be held this morning to consider the matter. This Board embraces the judges of the Courts, and their opinion of the law will doubtless be decisive.

Whatever loss is sustained by the county, from this cause, is justly chargeable upon the Prohibition party, which last year defeated enough Republican candidates for the Assembly in this county to give the Democrats a majority in the House. Thus they not only contributed to the repeal of "local option," but have deprived their own county of nearly an annual income of $200,000, while the State Treasury realizes less from this source of revenue than it did before.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John G. Ogden and Charles O. Smith, partners as Ogden & Smith, of Oil City, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Rogers.

Geo. W. Morris, bankrupt, Pittsburgh; petition of Samuel M. Fulton, guardian, etc., for payment of certain rent due, presented and granted on the exception to show cause why the prayer thereof should not be granted, returnable on the 11th inst.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver; petition presented and order made for the sale of certain unsold assets, ordered.

H. W. C. Tweedle vs. the Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, Venango; petition of the First National Bank of Franklin to ascertain the value of certain securities presented, and an order was made referring the same to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Arnman, Dillinger & Co. vs. N. W. Stecker, Columbia; the debtor filed his answer and denial that sufficient in number and value of the creditors had joined in the proceedings, and an order was made directing the petitioning creditors to secure the requisite number and amount, or show cause why these proceedings should not be dismissed, returnable on the 21st inst.

James A. Stewart *et al.* vs. Steamer Carley McDonald; argument on libel, answer and depositions filed, and further argument continued to the 17th inst.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Commonwealth vs. Fletcher *et al.*, agents of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who were indicted for forcible entry and detainer, in taking charge of certain buildings at Emsworth station, which the prosecutor, James Fleming, Esq., claimed belonged to him. The defense claimed that the station was company's right of way included the ground or a portion of it; that the buildings were erected by the company, and that they acted for the company in taking charge of them. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, the defendants to pay the costs. Colonel Bayne represented the prosecution, and John Duff, Esq., the defendants.

A *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Ellen Sloan *alias* McKinley *et al.* charged with obstructing an officer, and assault and battery.

In the case of Calvin Mitchell, indicted for desertion, on oath of his wife, a *nolle pros* was allowed.

The same disposition was made of the cases of James McFetridge, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Ella Sloan, and Louis Levy, indicted for desertion on oath of Rachel Levy.

John Garber *et al.*, indicted for assault and battery on oath of John Solinskie, was acquitted, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

The jury is out in the case of John Detzet, indicted for assault and battery, charged by John Markel.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Stewart, Eliza Schmidt, James Lester, Wm. H. Young, Calvin Mitchell, (3) John Green, (2) Thos. W. Clevenger, John Patton, David Hanna, James Readman, Edward Reese, John Reilly, *et al.*, John Doyle, Alfred Jones, Agnes Barron, *et al.*, Frank Hinerman, Sr., Annie Joyce, Andrew McGregor, John Neabel, Lenhart Altenbaugh.

An Extraordinary Offering in Dry Goods.

We will open every morning at 7½ o'clock, a large lot of real Merrimac Calicoes, in good dark fast colors, which will be offered at the unprecedented low price of 6¼ cents a yard. Owing to the large number of customers who visit our establishment during the middle of the day and afternoons, we would respectfully suggest to those who desire to secure the above most remarkable bargains of Merrimac Calicos at 6¼ cents, to call as early in the mornings as possible. We have just opened an immense stock of new and desirable fall goods in all departments of the house, at the lowest prices ever known in this country. The assortments will be kept full and complete during the season.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY OFFICIALS.

Controller's Report of the Condition of Their Accounts.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils, last evening, Controller Brown submitted the following:

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
September 7, 1875.

To the Committee on Finance:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance with a resolution passed by your honorable committee requiring the Controller to report monthly the condition of the accounts of the various officers and collectors of delinquent taxes, I herewith submit the following statement showing the conditions of the accounts of the said officers at this date, viz:

C. PHILLIPS, MAYOR.

To amount of returns	$ 3,198 70
Cash paid Treasurer	3,198 70

CHAS. DAVIS, CITY ENGINEER.

To amount of returns	$ 421 00
Cash paid Treasurer	334 00
Balance unpaid	$ 87 00

H. C. RICHMOND, SUPERINTENDENT WATER WORKS.

To amount of returns	$ 1,043 00
Cash paid Treasurer	1,043 00

D. HASTINGS, CLERK OF MARKET.

To amount of returns	$13,609 26
Cash paid Treasurer	13,480 75
Balance unpaid	$ 128 61

ALEX. HANNA, STREET COMMISSIONER WESTERN DISTRICT.

To amount of returns	$ 535 00
Cash paid Treasurer	535 00

W. W. TYSON, STREET COMMISSIONER, EASTERN DISTRICT.

To amount of returns	$499 48
Cash paid Treasurer	415 60
Balance unpaid	$ 54 48

V. E. CAULIN, WEIGHMASTER FOURTH WARD SCALES.

To amount of returns	$103 66
Cash paid Treasurer	103 66

C. HOCH, HEALTH OFFICER.

To amount of returns	$229 00
Cash paid Treasurer	126 00
Balance unpaid	$103 00

WM. GREENWOOD, BANK MEASURER.

To amount of returns	$1,066 64
Cash paid Treasurer	881 71
Balance unpaid	$184 93

S. R. DAVIS, WHARFMASTER, WESTERN DISTRICT.

To amount of returns	$965 07
Cash paid Treasurer	905 32
Balance unpaid	$64 75

AUGUST DORFFNER, WHARFMASTER, EASTERN DISTRICT.

To amount of returns	$630 90
Cash paid Treasurer	530 95
Balance unpaid	$128 95

JAMES NICHOL, COLLECTOR, SECOND ASSESSMENT WATER RENTS.

Amount of duplicate	$2,609 67
Cash paid Treasurer	1,955 00
Balance uncollected	$1,954 67

Delinquent Taxes.

GEO. W. LYONS, COLLECTOR FIRST WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$ 11,753 78
Cash paid Treasurer	8,100 00
Balance uncollected	$3,653 78

ROBERT DILWORTH, COLLECTOR SECOND WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$13,049 00
Cash paid Treasurer	13,500 00
Balance uncollected	$ 7,115 00

JOHN ODDEN, COLLECTOR THIRD WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$24,540 43
Cash paid Treasurer	17,000 00
Balance uncollected	$ 7,540 43

H. W. ARMBRUSTMACHER, COLLECTOR, FOURTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$16,821 35
Cash paid Treasurer	13,258 80
Balance uncollected	$ 3,562 55

ISAAC STEWART, COLLECTOR, FIFTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$14,928 87
Cash paid Treasurer	9,349 96
Balance uncollected	$ 5,578 91

SIXTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$12,418 10
Cash paid Treasurer	5,500 00
Balance uncollected	$ 6,918 10

FRED HARRY, COLLECTOR SEVENTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$11,032 02
Cash paid Treasurer	10,975 24
Balance uncollected	$ 56 78

M. WOODS, COLLECTOR, NINTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$ 8,200 99
Cash paid Treasurer	5,629 00
Balance uncollected	$ 2,571 99

JAMES CAMPBELL, COLLECTOR, TENTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$ 3,639 30
Cash paid Treasurer	2,629 00
Balance uncollected	$ 410 30

C. HUTCHINSON, COLLECTOR, ELEVENTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$ 2,943 49
Cash paid treasurer	2,004 00
Balance collected	$ 333 49

GEORGE B. M'NULTY, WEIGHMASTER DIAMOND SCALES.

To amount of returns	$1,109 48
Cash paid Treasurer	1,109 48

D. J. RODEN, WEIGHMASTER SECOND WARD SCALES.

To amount of returns	$2,361 26
Cash paid Treasurer	1,983 52
Balance unpaid	$ 377 74

V. E. CAULIN, WEIGHMASTER FOURTH WARD SCALES.

To amount of returns	$103 66
Cash paid Treasurer	103 66

C. HOCH, HEALTH OFFICER.

To amount of returns	$229 00
Cash paid Treasurer	126 00
Balance unpaid	$103 00

WM. GREENWOOD, BANK MEASURER.

To amount of returns	$1,066 64
Cash paid Treasurer	881 71
Balance unpaid	$184 93

S. R. DAVIS, WHARFMASTER, WESTERN DISTRICT.

To amount of returns	$965 07
Cash paid Treasurer	905 32
Balance unpaid	$64 75

AUGUST DORFFNER, WHARFMASTER, EASTERN DISTRICT.

To amount of returns	$630 90
Cash paid Treasurer	530 95
Balance unpaid	$128 95

JAMES NICHOL, COLLECTOR, SECOND ASSESSMENT WATER RENTS.

Amount of duplicate	$2,609 67
Cash paid Treasurer	1,955 00
Balance uncollected	$1,954 67

Delinquent Taxes.

GEO. W. LYONS, COLLECTOR FIRST WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$ 11,753 78
Cash paid Treasurer	8,100 00
Balance uncollected	$3,653 78

ROBERT DILWORTH, COLLECTOR SECOND WARD.

Amount of duplicate	$13,049 00
Cash paid Treasurer	13,500 00
Balance uncollected	$ 7,115 00

JOHN ODDEN, COLLECTOR THIRD WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$24,540 43
Cash paid Treasurer	17,000 00
Balance uncollected	$ 7,540 43

H. W. ARMBRUSTMACHER, COLLECTOR, FOURTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$16,821 35
Cash paid Treasurer	13,258 80
Balance uncollected	$ 3,562 55

ISAAC STEWART, COLLECTOR, FIFTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$14,928 87
Cash paid Treasurer	9,349 96
Balance uncollected	$ 5,578 91

SIXTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$12,418 10
Cash paid Treasurer	5,500 00
Balance uncollected	$ 6,918 10

FRED HARRY, COLLECTOR SEVENTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$11,032 02
Cash paid Treasurer	10,975 24
Balance uncollected	$ 56 78

M. WOODS, COLLECTOR, NINTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$ 8,200 99
Cash paid Treasurer	5,629 00
Balance uncollected	$2,571 99

JAMES CAMPBELL, COLLECTOR, TENTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$ 3,639 30
Cash paid Treasurer	2,629 00
Balance uncollected	$ 410 30

C. HUTCHINSON, COLLECTOR, ELEVENTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$ 2,943 49
Cash paid treasurer	2,004 00
Balance collected	$ 333 49

GEORGE B. M'NULTY, WEIGHMASTER DIAMOND SCALES.

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Cash paid Treasurer	1,109 48

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Balance uncollected	$ 3,562 55

ISAAC STEWART, COLLECTOR, FIFTH WARD.

To amount of duplicate	$14,928 87
Cash paid Treasurer	9,349 96
Balance uncollected	$ 5,